

JPRS 74213

20 September 1979

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2155

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Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

<b>REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE</b>		1. REPORT NO JPRS 74213		2.		3. Recipient's Accession No																																																																																																																																																	
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2155				5. Report Date 20 September 1979																																																																																																																																																			
7. Author(s)				8. Performing Organization Rept No																																																																																																																																																			
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201				10. Project/Task/Work Unit No																																																																																																																																																			
				11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No (C) (G)																																																																																																																																																			
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address  As above				13. Type of Report & Period Covered																																																																																																																																																			
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15. Supplementary Notes																																																																																																																																																							
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18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161				19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 180																																																																																																																																																	
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# NUMBERS OF CUBANS, EAST GERMANS IN AFRICA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Sep 79 p 2

[Text]

**LONDON:** Some 20 000 Cubans and 2 500 East Germans served with the Angolan forces and operated aircraft and heavy equipment, the International Institute for Strategic Studies said in its annual report published yesterday.

The independent London-based Institute said some Portuguese also served in Angola and there were several hundred Soviet advisers and technicians there.

The report on the 1979-80 military balance said Cuba had also given military aid to the People's Republic of Congo, Guinea, and Somalia.

The report said some 16 000 to 17 000 Cubans and about 300 Warsaw Pact technicians and advisers served with the Ethiopian forces and operated aircraft and heavy equipment.

Cubans in Angola were also training the country's armed forces and assisting with internal security.

The report, whose publication coincided with the current Non-Aligned summit in Havana, said Cuba appeared to be withdrawing small numbers of troops from

Africa, but did not give a total.

The report said Cuban advisers and technicians were also reported in Algeria, Benin, Libya, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, South Yemen and Zambia.

Cuba, with a population of 9 870 000, has armed forces totalling 189 000. Its estimated gross national product in 1978 was 12 500 million dollars.

Estimated defence expenditure in 1979 is 1 170 million dollars (about R983m).

President Fidel Castro's country, which has close links with the Soviet Union, also has army reserves of 90 000 men and para-military forces composed of 10 000 state security troops, 3 000 border guards and 100 000 state security troops, 3 000 border guards and 100 000 people's militia.

The report said Cuba continued to receive modern Soviet Mig-23 and AN-26 aircraft.

Cuba had also acquired two Ex-Som Et submarines, more OSA fast, missile-armed patrol craft and two hydrofoils. — Sapa Reuter

CSO: 4420

COMMUNIST MILITARY ROLE REVIEWED BY SOUTH AFRICAN STUDY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

**SOME 23 000 Eastern-bloc military personnel — 20 000 Cubans, 2 500 East Germans, several hundred Russians and an unspecified number of Portuguese — are now serving with the Angolan forces.**

This breakdown is given by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies in its annual report, issued today.

The IISS, founded in 1958 as a centre for research into the problems of world security, defence and arms control, says Cuba claims to be withdrawing small numbers of men from Africa, but still maintains a very powerful presence on the continent.

In its report on the 1979-80 military balance, IISS says that some 16 000 to 17 000

Cubans and about 300 Warsaw Pact technicians and advisers are currently serving with the Ethiopian forces where, as in Angola, they operate both aircraft and heavy equipment.

Cuba has also provided military aid, reinforced with advisers and instructors, to

Algeria, Benin, Libya, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, South Yemen, the People's Republic of Congo, Guinea, Somalia and Zambia.

The IISS report, publication of which coincides with the "non-aligned" summit now in progress in Havana, confirms figures given in a recent fact sheet turned out by Southern African Editorial Services, a Johannesburg-based "think tank" which issues regular position papers on the African situation.

In this particular paper, SAES listed Communist weaponry supplied to Angola as comprising: 240 tanks (60 x T-54, 30 x T-54/85, 50 x PT-76, 100 x PT-34); 250 to 300 recce/armoured cars; 47 aircraft (24 x MiG-21 Fishbed, 10 x MiG-17 Presco, 3 MiG-15 UTI Midget; 4 x An-12 Cub transport aircraft and 6 x An-Curl transport aircraft.

The Angolan infantry has been supplied with: approximately 1 000 Tokarev pistols; approx 15 000 x PPSH-41 submachine guns; approx 45 000 x AK-47/AKM assault rifles; approx 500 x DP/RPD machine guns; an unknown quantity of SA-7 anti-aircraft missiles; approx 200

x 81 mm mortars; approx 150 x RPG-7V rocket launchers; approx 200 x 122 DK2-B single tube rocket launchers.

The artillery has been supplied with approximately 300 x 120 mm M-43 mortars; approx 100 x 152 mm M-1943 guns and approx 100 x 122 mm M-1955's; and approx 50 x 122 BM-21 artillery rockets.

The paper says in January, 1978, the cost of the Russians of maintaining a Russo-Cuban presence in Angola had reached an estimated R653-million, with the daily cost at that stage estimated at R1-million. By 1979, the daily cost of maintaining this presence had risen to R1.5-million.

The SAES says: "Communist East Germany, which is rapidly replacing Cuba as Russia's chief proxy in Africa with a budget for African subversion totalling R200-million a year has had intimate contacts with Neto's MPLA since before independence.

"The major thrust of East German military activity in the country today is directed at the training of terror groups operating against neighbouring states. Predominant among these is

Swapo, of which East Germany is by far the biggest financial benefactor.

"In mid-1978 East German troops established a camp at Pereira D'Eca, 60 km north of the South West African border. Two battalions of East German troops, supportive of Swapo, are based there.

"Another Communist-controlled camp, at Missao de Boma, in south-eastern Angola, trains terrorists operating against South West Africa, Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Zaire and houses 25 000 recruits at any one stage.

"Most recently, a camp has been established at Sayrimo (previously known as Henrique de Carvalho) in the north-east where part of a contingent of 2 000 paratroopers and military instructors flown to Angola in December 1978, is training Black parachutists.

And what of the economic consequences of the Communist take-over of Angola? Says the paper: "The net result of 44 months of intensive involvement in Angola of Angola of Communist countries has been little short of disastrous for the economy of this 1.25-million km territory of 6.5-million people, with a rich treasure house of minerals.

"Oil production in Cabinda has been cut back from 180 000 barrels a day in 1974

to under 100 000 barrels a day in 1978, with smaller fields, being worked by Texaco and Petrofina, yielding about 46 000 barrels a day.

"Gulf Oil is reticent about divulging royalty payments to the Angolan Government but one source puts this at R87-million a year. Most of this is being used either to help maintain the Cuban armed forces in the country or to assist in the financing of Russian intrigues in other African countries.

"The importance of Cabinda to the Communists is underscored by the fact that 6 000 soldiers, mainly Cuban but with East German and Hungarian units assisting, are protecting the Cabinda oilfields from strike-and-scam attacks from the anti-Neto terrorist group, Flec, led by Francisco Lubota. These troops are under the supreme command of a Russian general, Alexei Postolov.

"Coffee production has dropped by 80 percent; diamond production, which stood at 2.2-million carats in 1974, just touched 500 000 carats in 1978; while the fishing industry, the most important economic sector in 1974, is now geared to the requirements not of the Angolan people, but to those of their Communist masters."

● SAES estimates the number of Russian civilian "advisers" stationed in Angola at 5 000.

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### FIRST PAN-AFRICAN MINERS CONFERENCE HELD IN NAIROBI

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Sep 79 p 10

[Text] Mine workers unions in Africa must fight for the protection of their basic human rights by taking the fullest interest in the workers' welfare, and by influencing governments to update legislation to meet the specific needs of the miners.

The first Pan-African miners conference in Nairobi, has been told this in a report submitted by the Mine Workers Union of Zambia.

The mine workers unions must support and participate in establishing basic infrastructures for legal and administrative supervision and control of mining hazards.

The unions must also use their influence to establish suitable institutions to train appropriate personnel.

"Our tripartite cooperation must be continued in order to carry out evaluation and statistical studies to recognise the type and magnitude of health and safety problems and to develop programmes of monitoring, surveillance and evaluation of effective control measures for occupational hazards," the report said.

At the conference, delegates noted that the introduction of new machines and modified mining systems posed additional health and safety problems.

Hence means must be devised to provide the mine worker with adequate knowledge on safe working conditions and practices.

The delegates deplored the miserable conditions under which the African miners work. Although the mining industry made fantastic profits, the African miners still "work under unsafe and miserable conditions," they noted with concern.

They observed with deep concern that the prosperity of the racist regime in South Africa depended greatly on mines, and Black workers were exploited by being paid a pittance for the labour.

The conference discussed trade union education and training, operations and consequences of the monopoly of multinational corporations in Africa, social and economic conditions of mine workers and hygiene and sanitation at work.

SOUTH AFRICA OPENS JOBS TO ZIMBABWE RHODESIA BLACKS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Pretoria. The Government has decided to allow a maximum of 100 blacks to be recruited monthly in Zimbabwe Rhodesia for employment in South Africa in certain areas and job categories, the Deputy Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr G. de V. Morrison, announced here yesterday.

"In recent years local black males have gradually withdrawn from domestic and other types of work in the labour market in preference to the more appealing jobs which have become available," reports Iana.

"This tendency caused an increasing demand for black male domestics which could not be met locally. I have therefore decided to allow a maximum of 100 black Zimbabwe Rhodesian males to be recruited monthly in Zimbabwe Rhodesia for employment in South Africa."

The jobs are in the following areas and categories:

--In the area of the West Rand Administration Board as domestic servant's in private households and in a domestic capacity (not including stewards and cooks) in the hotel industry and restaurants licensed under the Liquor Act of 1928.

--In the Eastern Transvaal as agricultural workers but only in exceptional cases to be determined individually on merit.

Dr Morrison said it must be emphasised that no Zimbabwe Rhodesian may enter South Africa to seek employment in these categories of work.

"A Zimbabwe Rhodesian worker who is at present legally employed in South Africa, whose service contract has not yet expired and who leaves his present employer may be authorised by the Chief Commissioner to take up employment with another employer for the remaining period of the service contract."

CSO: 4420

CHANGE IN FRANCOPHONE AFRICA EXPLORED

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Aug 79 p 1531

[Text]

NEWS OF CHANGE that seemed, superficially at least, like good news came last week from several parts of Francophone West Africa. The Emperor Bokassa was condemned by an independent African commission of jurists for being "almost certainly" involved in the killing of children in Bangui in April, and France cut off most of its aid to his Empire. At last a solution seems to have been reached in Chad, brought about through the good offices — and sometimes pressure — of its neighbours. And in the Western Sahara those who condemned the Moroccan occupation of Spain's former colony have been encouraged by the withdrawal of Mauretania, which stood at the Moroccan flank, from any further part in the fighting.

One good thing about the recent events in all three countries has been that — apart from the French decision on aid — the changes have been brought about by the initiative of Africans themselves. The case of the Central African Empire report provides an exception to the frequent habit in Africa of diplomatically turning a blind eye to the activities of the more unpalatable rulers. President Nyerere's OAU-rule-breaching actions against Amin are having an influence, even if they are not to be regarded as precedents. In this case it was President Senghor, according to informed sources, who insisted that the commission's conclusions on events in Bangui be published. Cynics who expect commissions to produce whitewash have been proved wrong; the report will have made easier future judgements on those who have denied the governed their basic civil liberties and may have smoothed the way towards the African Human Rights Commission proposed at the recent OAU conference.

The French cutting of some links with Bokassa (only health and educational aid will continue) is welcome but, like other parts of French policy in Africa, has in it some less acceptable features. There is somehow the air of a naughty child being deprived of his sweets by the

schoolmistress. The whole episode reflects on the quality of the French involvement in Africa, recalling the reasoning behind President Sékou Touré's break with Gen. de Gaulle in 1958 — a decision which cost Guinea dear in material terms.

This whole French policy has been seen recently to be in some disrepair. Paris actively supported until earlier this year a military regime in Chad the legitimacy of which had long since become invalid. Now — if the latest peace attempt succeeds — Goukhouni Woddei, the man against whom French troops had fought when he was leader of FROLINAT, has emerged as President of Chad. French troops have been asked to leave the country. Over the Western Sahara, French Jaguars defended Mauritanian territory after Mokhtar Ould Daddah had dragged his ill-equipped country into a foolhardy association with Morocco. Now King Hassan of Morocco has mischievously suggested that a Polisario government take over in Nouakchott (see page 1576). And in the Central African Empire the imitation Napoleon has caused severe embarrassment to the country whose support he has long depended on.

But France's presence in Africa remains strong and subtle. It has set up a structure for its relations with its former colonies under which individuals have been encouraged and economies have been influenced and shaped in such a way that a simple condemnation or short-term reduction of aid — or even a change in regime — does not dismantle the system. The franc zone continues to exist and as such monetary policies of most of France's former colonies are tied to decisions that have to be taken by French authorities. The zone permits the free flow of French capital, and the repatriation of profits back to France. The nature of that capital that enters these economies, whether it be a poverty-stricken Upper Volta or a wealthy Ivory Coast, is considered to be the condition on which such economies will grow. All too often the aims of the capital have little to do with the needs of the society in question.

It is a complex picture. Countries which have benefitted from France's most generous patronage — and which also naturally advocate a remarkably liberal economic policy — are often also the countries where the populace has little to say in its own destiny. The heritage has fostered local élites or created them in order to fit in with a much broader economic structure. The immediate rewards are attractive: a lurch forward in economic growth, prestige projects such as fancy architecture in the capitals. The disadvantages seen by some African nationalists include the encouragement of compliance among the rulers that emerge, who in turn seek a similar compliance among their



subjects. When that cannot be achieved, oppression becomes necessary. The Central African Empire — where France has a significant interest in the uranium deposits — is an extreme example of this relationship. On the other hand in Ivory Coast a political élite had been very carefully managed by the wisdom of a leader of the calibre of President Houphouët Boigny and notable economic gains have brought few political disadvantages.

The system thus permits huge variations in degree, but the remaining similarities among France's former colonies prompts the conclusion that the doctrine of *la France oblige* poses in its way a danger to the notion of independence in Africa. News of greater change is still needed.

CSO: 4420



## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE TRAINING LESOTHO WOMEN--Maseru. Twenty young Basotho police-women flew to Mozambique on Monday and there was speculation here that they went for military training. The women were picked up by a Mozambican aircraft. In July, Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan announced that the paramilitary Police Mobile Unit would be developed into a fully fledged army to help control Lesotho's political dissidents. The National Assembly voted R6 million for this purpose. The departure of the women, not yet announced officially, is the latest demonstration of increasing contact between Maseru and the marxist Government of Mozambique. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

**PRESIDENT DISCUSSES ATTITUDE OF DISMISSED OFFICIALS**

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] During the working visit he paid to the province of Malanje, the president of the People's Republic of Angola and the MPLA-Labor Party, Comrade Agostinho Neto, inaugurated the new headquarters of the Malanje Party Provincial Committee on Sunday morning.

At this important ceremony, the chief of state delivered the following address:

"Comrade coordinator of the Provincial Party Committee, members of the Provincial Party Committee, party members and guests:

It is with great pleasure that I have the honor today of inaugurating the headquarters of the Provincial Committee of the Party in Malanje, representing a conquest for one of the basic structures in our country, which is the party. It is a great honor because this represents a triumph of our revolution, a conquest by our people, a gain for all of those who have worked for decades to obtain this opportunity so that we can, independent of any colonial power, organize our life within the country.

We are proud of our independence! We must function on the basis of the interests of our people and to do so basic structures are necessary. And one of them is the party.

I would like to thank the coordinator of the Provincial Committee for the kind words he said on behalf of the Provincial Committee. I want on the other hand to say how satisfied all of us are, those of us present here who are members of the Central Committee, visitors to this province, at the way in which the party has organized the whole of our visit for the days we are spending here.

**The Party Must Direct the State**

Obviously, the party must lead the state. This means that it must concern itself with the basic problems which face us and on every level, for at every moment there are basic questions which must be given due attention. Today

we are concerned about correcting the formation of cells, for it is also necessary to give adequate content to the cells as well. This means that each militant must know precisely what it is he must do in order to achieve the goals of our revolution.

What are the tasks which are assigned by the Provincial Committee, what are the tasks deriving from the decisions of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, or the Secretariat of the Central Committee?

This means that we still have basic tasks to pursue in our country. For example, as a party we should focus on the implementation of the financial policy for the whole country. I believe that each one of us is aware that we cannot do everything we want at this time because of the financial situation. And the financial situation depends on what? It depends on our production. We cannot live on imports, always be importing, paying those who sell to us. We are going to use the assets needed for our people.

And this financial situation which concerns us on the central level is also a provincial concern, to the extent that everything the comrade coordinator has said here reflects the situation we have on the central level.

#### Not Agriculture Alone

Sometimes we develop certain complexes, as we have for example Malanje, which is an agricultural province. A large part of its territory has now been taken from the old province of Malanje to be added to the province of North Lunda, because of the diamond production. Now we say that Malanje is an agricultural province. Must it remain an agricultural province only?

Can it not be developed in another way so that the peasants will not eternally be peasants, but can become workers? The development of our life in this province can be such that we will be able to say that Malanje is not just an agricultural province but an industrial one as well. Will we or will we not process our products here? Will we or will we not create the agricultural and industrial complexes so that we can ensure that the people need not live on goods processed abroad?

For example this province is a great cotton producer. Can we establish a textile factory here--can we or can we not do this? I believe that we must proceed with a certain boldness in order to be able to develop in fact.

The people live not only from agriculture, but from industry as well. Social development depends on industry to the extent that we do not have industrial production with which to satisfy the peasants, to deal with all those shortcomings which derive from their situation as peasants, the definition of which is known to all party members.

## There Should Be No Black Market

On the other hand, we say this province is rich--rich in farm products. It has cassava, moreover it has corn, potatoes, rice, various products. However, we are still having tremendous difficulty in marketing these products, so that we can in fact guarantee the purchase and sale of products, i.e. the exchange of industrial products and farm products. We are having tremendous difficulty, among other things because our transportation is not well organized at this time. What will we do? The party must think of these problems. The fact is, on the central level, on the level of the Central Committee, we have decided that it is necessary to change our marketing system. To take action such that the trade institutions themselves can resolve the problems of marketing, rather than the farming sector.

Marketing should be done by the trade network, and not the agricultural sector, because the coexistence of two bodies serving the same function makes our dynamization difficult in fact, makes the sale of products difficult, makes the recovery of products which are in the rural sector and sometimes rot without being used by anyone more difficult. In other words, what we refer to in the slogan "The worker-peasant alliance" must be implemented in fact, and must be implemented through an exchange of products, industrial products and agricultural products. If we do not do this we will not be implementing the worker-peasant alliance.

This obviously requires a special awareness on the part of each party member in order to mobilize the men in the rural sector and the cities, such that there will be this exchange, and the exchange is the keystone in this trade mechanism.

## The Party Should Deal With Bureaucracy

The party apparatus, as I have already had occasion to say at various times, must be enriched with members who are truly of worker-peasant origin. We will not deprive ourselves of the revolutionary intellectuals, those who helped to draft the theory of the revolution. But the execution of the tasks, of what we call the daily tasks of the militant, cannot in any way be guaranteed by the revolutionary intellectuals alone. There must be a majority of workers and peasants within the party apparatus if we are to be able to guarantee the implementation of the command decisions.

We still have problems with the bureaucracy, the bureaucracy which exists in our country and which is greatly concerned with paperwork--many papers, many reports, many words and few deeds. We must see that the party corrects this situation in each province, in each area of our country. We cannot live by bureaucracy alone, we cannot live solely on papers and words. We must live by deeds!

And what is it that we are doing? In saying this do I want to destroy the entire bureaucracy existing in our country? No, it is not that.

What I want to see as a guideline for our party means placing the bureaucracy in the service of the workers and the peasants, it means that the bureaucracy should be in their service. And this is so that we can pursue the revolution to the end, so that we can in fact change our society. If the bureaucracy, if the revolutionary intellectuals, if those who have some knowledge do not place themselves in the service of the people, of the workers and the peasants, naturally the revolution is destroyed. We have already created some departments, some bodies within our country which did not serve the workers' class or the peasants' class, which failed to serve--and because they did not, they were eliminated and what happened in these situations is the following. Each person excluded always thinks of vengeance, thinks that he is the most important man or woman in the country and therefore thinks of his vengeance, revenge which does not affect the people, revenge which cannot express the popular concept. This vengeance is entirely despotic when it comes to the revolutionary aspirations of our people, and when we witness certain actions in our country resulting from situations due to non-fulfillment of the principles of the revolution, obviously we think that there would be some reaction. But it is pure reaction, without consequence!

#### The Workers and Peasants Guarantee the Revolution

The revolution will continue, the revolution will triumph. Some of us may disappear. Some of us may be liquidated at any moment, but the revolution will continue. For this reason the spirit of the party must always include awareness that its basic support comes from the people, the people and not just a given class. It is the workers and the peasants who will guarantee this revolution, as they did during the struggle for independence, our struggle against Portuguese colonialism. We must carry our revolution forward. It does not suffice to have a party, to have cells. We must go farther, in the direction of the state, in the sense of directing the state and when I say this I want to repeat what I said yesterday, in another municipality in this province. We need popular assemblies, assemblies of the people, in order that we can have a national assembly of the people where the workers and peasants can be suitably represented. So long as this has not been achieved we do not have adequate control over the institutions of the state.

We cannot have, because the party alone does not suffice. We must proceed to criticism, to analysis of the individuals duly elected by the working classes.

And so I hope that this party headquarters being inaugurated today can inspire the comrades of the Provincial Committee to carry out their functions within the party and within the state as well, for those who hold state posts, such that we can achieve the goals incorporated in the resolutions of our first MPLA Congress.

I wish you all, moreover, much happiness, good health and good work!"

NETO POINTS TO POLITICAL, SOCIAL CONTRADICTIONS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 pp 1. 4

[Text] The president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Agostinho Neto, delivered the following address in the course of a meeting held yesterday morning in Uige, over which he presided, with coordinators of the former Neighborhood Action Committees in that city.

"We have had an opportunity to talk with the Provincial Committee of the party yesterday and today, and we have just heard a report read by the comrade representing all the members present here.

There are situations shared by all the provinces. We do not yet have a government structure such that we can provide a solution to each of the problems. Other problems have to do with this province in particular.

There are some contradictions, contradictions of a political and social nature. The different classes existing here in the provinces do not always get along well.

The comrade who read the report spoke of the party organization. It is very important for all of us who belong to the MPLA to be able to say today that we belong to the party too. It would be excellent if there were the possibility of organization in all the municipalities as well as the province, under the leadership of the Provincial Party Committee and its coordinator, Comrade Manuel Quarta Punza.

We have special problems, coffee problems.

I believe that the minister of agriculture who is present here in the city and who will be at the gathering too can say something about the coffee harvest and about the purchase of coffee stock still remaining in the hands of the peasants.

It is extremely encouraging to see that the comrades understand the need for establishing cooperatives, for to the extent that we can work collectively, we will require less equipment and can increase production ever further.



The machines and the tools of which the comrade speaks, the tractors, machetes, files and hoes are tools which are absolutely necessary if we are to be able to increase coffee production.

This city was mainly built thanks to coffee. This province is very rich. It has much wood, much coffee, it has marble, copper, many assets. And we must make use of all, because if the Portuguese who were here to exploit the people could organize the exploitation of the assets, the greater the reason we should do so for the benefit of all.

For what we still see now is a shortage of clothing. The comrade who read the report spoke of women who sometimes absent themselves for lack of clothing. Many people go barefoot, they have no shoes. The supply system is poor. I am told that these days there are some things in the shops, some articles for sale. Well, this is not enough. It does not suffice that there be items in the stores after six months' wait. They must always be available.

Some comrades lack transportation. Sometimes they have no salt, sugar, laundry soap and the farm products are not shipped out. All of these things are problems to which we must all seek solutions.

We will resolve them by working ever harder.

Transportation equipment is essential to the life of this province which has 60 municipalities. It is not possible to govern such a vast territory without transportation. All the comrades complain about construction. They cannot get zinc sheets, there is no wood, the walls of the schools are up but they have no roofs.

The comrades have talked about medical care. There are few medicines, there is no suitable hospital. In a word, these are needs which we must seek to resolve together. At least now we have the information necessary in order to be able to consider these problems more effectively.

Therefore I thank all the comrades for coming and I regret that I cannot continue longer because my voice is failing. It is not very good.

Thank you.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!"

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CSO: 4401

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST PETIT BOURGEOIS AMBITION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Text] Before leaving the province of Malanje en route to Uije, Comrade Agostinho Neto presided at a popular gathering last Tuesday, at which he delivered the following address:

"Comrades:

It is in fact because of my situation presently that I cannot express all of the ideas that have occurred to me since we arrived in this province.

I am afraid that the comrades will not be able fully to analyze the conclusions we have reached--the members of the Central Committee and the government--during our visit here in Malanje. I regret that this might be and therefore I have asked Commander Loy, provincial coordination minister, to set forth the conclusions, so that I can simply say my goodbyes to the comrades in this excellent province of Malanje until our next visit.

However, since the young people have said that they would like to hear my voice, which is not really mine, but rather a 'falsified' voice, I want to state some of the ideas we have had since we set foot in this important Angolan province, the province of Malanje.

First of all, we were all enthusiastic about the kind, honorable and enthusiastic manner in which the people welcomed us in a number of municipalities and in all the places to which we went.

We are extremely grateful to those who will cooperate with us in the rebuilding of our country, the comrades from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Cuba and other friendly countries who are here in various sectors, either in production or in education.

I see here before me some representatives of the Cuban youth who are here to make their contribution to the education of young Angolans. I believe that this is an internationalist contribution which we can term original and perhaps even unique here in Africa.



We must recognize the efforts being made to enable us to advance in various sectors. This year about 1200 students will leave for Cuba and I hope that some will also go from Malanje, to contribute to this contingent which will study on the Isle of Pines in Cuba, and I believe that in the future there will be many more who can go to pursue their studies there.

We must recognize the efforts made by all the comrades in the province of Malanje to achieve our independence.

We visited the historic sites, such as Pungo Andongo and Baixa de Kassanje, where various historical actions reflecting great credit on Angola, on our country, took place.

I cannot fail to see that this patriotic, nationalist spirit born of the struggles which occurred in this province has spread to the vast majority of the people, so that we can build a socialist fatherland in the future.

#### Party Organization Is Main Problem

We still have problems to resolve. The main problem is the organization of the party. The party must be united, a single party and the factions opposed to the party line must be canceled out by those who are faithful to the concepts of the party.

We can in no way control the state, direct the state, see that the state carries out the guidelines established at our congress, the guidelines of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, unless there is but one single voice within the party. It is necessary that there be a single party voice. And it must have echoes in the mass organizations, in the OMA [Angolan Women's Organization], in the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola], and also in the party youth organization, among the pioneers, the peasants and the workers everywhere.

We cannot hope that our guidelines will be implemented by miracles, that there will be some "God in the sky" who will see to the execution of our commands. It is the party. And it is the party which will necessarily have to direct all activity within the province and within the nation. We want to act in such a way that first and foremost here in Malanje there will be this unity, this unity within the party, such that the state bodies, the representatives of the government can carry out the party guidelines.

It is necessary moreover to have first of all one head, so that the people can be oriented in the direction we want. If there is no head, there is no body and there is no life.

We find that the peasants have problems. There are peasants who still lack clothing, because trade is not carried out in the most efficient manner. We encounter problems having to do with development. Some problems are easy to resolve, such as the problem of water in the city of Malanje and in other

settlements in the province, which has not been resolved. Problems of electricity, of damaged machinery which could contribute considerably to agriculture. There are problems pertaining to transportation. The comrades and compatriots living in the rural sector do not always have transportation, and sometimes they have to walk more than 150 kilometers to reach a hospital for treatment. These are problems which are not so difficult to resolve.

### Combating the Petite Bourgeoisie

We saw a hospital where the beds still lack mattresses. This is not a difficult problem, not a basic problem, but someone must resolve it.

There are housing problems. The houses are poor. There are problems resulting from a certain neglect, a certain negligence of the resolution of problems pertaining to certain classes. We acquired the habit in the colonial days of seeing solutions only to problems in those residential centers where there were Portuguese citizens. The Portuguese had everything, the Portuguese colonialists had everything, and the rural population, the Angolan people, had almost nothing. We are still living on these terms.

I cannot conceal the fact that this is also a result of the existence of a bureaucratic apparatus which we still have within our country, which does not seek to resolve problems, but instead seeks to fill reports with certain concepts, some rational and others irrational, but which fail to resolve those problems which are basic to the people in each area, each province or each municipality, each commune or settlement. We are still experiencing this. It is easy for us in the capital, in Luanda or Malanje, in the provincial capitals, to think that we will resolve many things for our beloved Angola. We can think about this, but sitting in our chairs in our offices, we cannot very well know what in fact the most pressing needs are and what priority steps could be taken at each moment.

We can see here in Malanje that there is, as there is in other provinces, a rather acute class struggle. There is here in Malanje a petite bourgeoisie which in the recent past adopted ultra-leftist attitudes in order to show itself to be more revolutionary than the revolution itself. And there are still remnants of this petit bourgeois faction which represent themselves as leftists today and which cause factionalism. We can still see this as we examine the problems here in our Malanje province. Therefore, we should not limit our thinking to the resolution of problems less difficult than this, at this time.

It is necessary first of all to wage a firm battle against the petite bourgeoisie which wants to take over the machinery which gives direction to the state and makes it operate.

### No Interference in the Party Line

Therefore we will strengthen our party, we will strengthen the worker-peasant alliance through trade first of all, ensuring that industrial products

reach the rural sector, and that the farm products reach the markets. This, first of all, is what we can do to launch a true worker-peasant alliance. And we will destroy all those who seek to hinder that alliance. We will destroy all those who interfere in the party line and our Central Committee is determined about this, determined to take the firmest steps to prevent any deviation from the guidelines of our congress.

I believe, comrades, that in this rich province of Malanje, if we are all dedicated to the tasks of the revolution, to the social transformation of each man and woman, if we are dedicated to the tasks of national reconstruction, we will be able to advance tremendously, we can think of much more than what we are doing today. We can think of much more than making corrections where things are going badly.

Therefore we will all of us comrades, compatriots of Malanje, work so that our province can develop ever further.

And on behalf of our entire delegation I want to say that we are pleased with the way in which we were welcomed. We are pleased with the comrades in the municipalities who told us precisely and specifically what the greatest problems are so that we can find solutions. What will these solutions be? They will be announced in due time. And I beg of you to excuse me for addressing you with this horrible voice which is mine today."

5157

CSO: 4401

MINISTER WARNS 'CHAOS LOOMS IF WE LOSE ELECTION'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

GABORONE. — A warning was given in Botswana during the weekend by the Minister of Information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, that if the opposition Botswana National Front won the October elections there would be chaos in the country and the constitution would be done away with, as had happened in other African states.

Mr Kwelagobe was speaking at a meeting heralding the start of the Botswana election campaign.

He said the Botswana National Front would not allow freedom of assembly nor freedom of conscience and that fundamental human rights would be violated.

He claimed that the Botswana National Front executive had recently met at night on the outskirts of Gaborone and had taken a decision to send young people to communist countries to learn about subversive activities so as to overthrow the present Botswana Government by violent means. They would also control the printing press, he said, and if anybody opposed them they would be sent to jail. He also accused the opposition of double standards.

At the weekend meeting Mr Peter Mmusi, Minister of Home Affairs and Labour, announced that the Botswana Government was waiting on the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government to negotiate the takeover of the railway line through Botswana. He disclosed that it would require about R80-million to purchase the railway from Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Mr Mmusi told the meeting that the answer to unemployment in Botswana was self-employment in agriculture. The Government had set itself a goal of intensive agriculture to encourage its people to work in the country and not on the South African mines.

He reminded his audience that at independence there were only two high schools in the country, one a mission school and the other a tribal one. The Government, which had no high schools, had since built 18 and had installed electricity in the major villages. It had improved the standard of living of the people. At independence, he said, there had been only 12 000 people working in Botswana. Today there were over 80 000. — Sapa.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

PREPARING FOR ELECTIONS--Gaborone.--More than 250,000 of Botswana's eligible voters have registered for the general election on October 20. They will be called on to vote in 32 constituencies in an election that is expected to return Sir Seretse Khama's ruling Botswana Democratic Party to power with another big majority.--H.A.N.S. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## 'MOST OF KAMOUQUE'S HOPES ACHIEVED, FEARS DISPELLED'

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Sep 79 p 12

[Article by Nick Fadugba]

[Text] I HAD great cause recently to regret not paying more attention to French Lessons while in school.

I was covering the Heads of State summit meeting on Chad, held at the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Victoria Island, Lagos, and had come face-to-face with Lt-Col. Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, head of one of the Chadian factions, who was eventually appointed the country's vice-president.

Lt-Col. Kamougue was sipping a cup of tea in the institute's foyer during one of the conference's frequent "short-breaks".

"Boujour, Monsieur", I said in corrupted French.

"Ah, bonjour, comment allez-vous?" was his fluent response.

Probably assuming that my French was as sound as his own he then struck up a conversation ("monologue" would be the correct word!) not realising that my understanding of French did not go beyond mere courtesies.

A few hours later, during yet another interval, I bumped into Lt-Col. Kamougue again. But this time, I was fully "armed" with one of the interpreters sent to the meeting from the Organisation of African Unity's secretariat in Addis Ababa.

One's immediate impression on meeting Kamougue is that he looks more like a bank worker than the leader of a warring faction.

He is tall and imposing. He's always immaculately dressed in well-cut suits or flowing agbada, and speaks slowly and quietly, as if each point needs to be specially stressed.

He is said to be "ruthless" and "inflexible" but, listening to him, one is struck by the impression that he is sincere and is sensitive to the suffering of the ordinary people of Chad.

During our chat, Lt. Col. Kamougue spoke of peace and the need for sincerity from all parties to the dispute.

"What is needed is not a declaration of intent but concrete action. The implementation of any agreement depends on the goodwill of all parties and whether they stick to the agreement," he said.

"We have made considerable progress during this meeting, much more than we made during the two Kano meetings", said Kamougue.

He insisted that, for lasting peace in Chad, any government to be set up must be composed of representatives of ALL the factions. "It must be equitable and balanced this time," he said.

Repeatedly, he stressed the need for sincerity.

Lt-Col. Kamougue, it might be recalled, headed the Chad Police Force under former President

Malloum but was relieved of his post in May having been accused of organising the attempted secession of southern Chad.

He attended the Lagos meeting as leader of the "Chadian Armed Forces" faction and de facto leader of the "United Southern Front" of Chad.

After all the bitterness, did he really feel he could work peacefully with leaders of the other factions including such strongmen as Mr. Hissien Habre, leader of the "Armed Forces of the North" and Mr. Goukoni Oueddei, leader of the "People's Frontal Armed Forces", who was later to be appointed President of Chad.

"Yes", he replied slowly, after a long pause, "it is a delicate question, but I think yes".

He was genuinely concerned whether the safety of the various faction leaders would be guaranteed if they returned to N'Djamena, the country's capital.

"I am ready to return if our security is assured. There should also be a minimum degree of security for all Chadians", he said.

He stressed the need for the right atmosphere to be created so that all Chadian exiles could return

home to help rebuild their nation.

Our chat took place before the final agreement, — the "Lagos Accord" was reached.

No doubt, Kamougue will return home to Chad a happy man. Not necessarily because he now returns as vice-president and not the leader of a warring faction.

But because most of his hopes have been achieved and his fears dispelled.

The "Lagos Accord" agrees with him that all factions should be represented on the new Chadian government. It provides as he requested, for security in the form of a neutral peace-keeping force — for the Chadian leaders, and guarantees the safe return — under an amnesty — for all those in exile.

Even more important than the written provisions of the "Lagos Accord" was the spirit of reconciliation so much present during the Lagos meeting.

All the faction leaders, including Kamougue, publicly admitted their faults and voluntarily pledged to be more sincere in the search for peace in their strife-torn nation.

Li-Coj Wadar Kamougue came to Lagos in search of sincerity. He returned home with more than en-

ough verbal commitments to a lasting peace in Chad.

"I would like to thank Nigeria for its efforts in restoring peace to Chad" he said as he made his way to the conference hall for another round of talks.

Through the interpreter, I wished him "good luck."

When he returned home, he smiled and muttered what sounded like a prayer.

"Merci beaucoup" I said in halting French, thanking him for the chat.

"De rien" (don't mention) he replied as he entered the well-guarded hall.



## PROBLEMS LOOMING AHEAD FOLLOWING RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Aug 79 p 1532

[Text]

THE DECISION of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council of Ghana that the principle market in Accra should be razed to the ground and the market women thus deprived of their living (reported on page 1539) was motivated by a high moral fervour, like other AFRC decisions, but it also has some characteristic weaknesses. It assumed that all market women were guilty of the hoarding and profiteering that some undoubtedly practiced; it allowed the soldiers taking part in the exercise the powers of prosecutor, judge and jury; it assumed that the elimination of one area of corruption would somehow purify the whole of the retail trade; and it was not part of any coherent economic plan. The result is likely to be that the flow of goods to the people of Accra is hindered rather than helped; that some innocent market women will be made to suffer; and that the permanent improvements brought about by the exercise will be nil.

Flight-Lt. Jerry Rawlings emphasised at an international press conference last week that he and his colleagues were determined to hand over to the civilian politicians by October 1 and return to barracks, which is good news. He also suggested that the members of the AFRC would return to the same ranks and duties that they held before June 4. Some of the other ranks on the council had already joined their colleagues in such tasks as guard duty, it was revealed.

"I thought that was beautiful," Flight-Lt. Rawlings said.

It is also difficult to believe that there will not be discipline problems in the future Ghana Army: staff sergeants who have ordered the execution of generals are going to find it difficult to get used to accepting orders from lieutenants, and privates who have arrested majors and shaved their heads may have problems in saluting those same majors. There might be less scepticism if there were visible a plan for a new sort of democratic army: the Chinese, for instance, successfully abolished all ranks. But this does not seem to be the case. Flight-Lt. Rawlings seems to visualise handing over to Dr. Hilla Limann an army that is organised as it was before June 4, the only difference being that there will be among the junior ranks some former rulers of the country, and there will be fewer senior officers.

Apart from these internal disciplinary problems, which are serious enough, the main casualty of the June 4 revolution is the theory that soldiers are the servants of the public. The men of the AFRC assumed the right to rule the country; as a result men in Makola Market have assumed the right to order the flogging of market women they adjudge to be guilty of economic crimes. These soldiers are masters rather than servants.

Dr. Limann's problem will be this: a cleansed Ghana now needs to be repaired.



## CHIEFS URGED TO REFORM, PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL LIFE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial: "The Image of Chieftaincy"]

[Text] *IT is referred to, rather affectionately as the "repository of our cultural heritage". Nobody doubts that. In fact the pomp and ceremony attached to chieftaincy has won the admiration of all who ever come into contact with it.*

*Years ago there used to be real power attached to the role until rapid urbanisation and modernisation silently but relentlessly eroded the power base of that traditional institution.*

*But there was no gainsaying the fact that even under the circumstances chieftaincy still had the respect and enough coercive power, at least, in some areas of the country and was therefore poised at the dawn of independence to play a vital role in the national development efforts.*

*Unfortunately, the image of chieftaincy has been sliding down the scale in public estimation over the years much to the discomfiture of traditionalists and others who believe that the institution should not be left to degenerate.*

*Chieftaincy becomes the butt of cruel jokes as successive governments, taking advantage in the weak link in the institution, cleverly played chiefs against each other, rich people paid their way to stools and with the introduction of a legislative instrument government completely demoralised the once powerful "lords of all they surveyed".*

*The moral underpinnings of this undesirable state of affairs cannot be underestimated. The long and short of*

*it all is that chieftaincy is no longer playing the role that it is expected to play.*

*When Fli-Li. J. J. Rawlings met the Ga Traditional Council, therefore, in his characteristic way, he told them in plain language how they had failed the nation.*

*"You are the traditional leaders of the people and are expected to be their spokesmen reflecting their views, aspirations and doubts... The majority of you have failed this nation by their unwillingness to stand firm and fight the inequities of the society. In the rare instances that as individuals or as a group, stood up, their protests were couched in such soft-glove language that they carried no punch.."*

*The catalogue of abuses and unco-operative attitude of some chiefs in the national fight against economic and social exploitation takes on a more gloomy outlook when it is considered that more and more chiefs are now highly educated.*

*The message of the current revolution is simple — they must change for the better, unite to present a solid front for co-operation to inspire the people in the national development.*

*By their unique role in the society, chiefs can still inspire and motivate the people to eschew those horrible canker of smuggling, hoarding, profiteering which are still being practised by the people very close to them.*

*But without doubt, this will only be possible if chiefs recognise the new opportunity opened to the people of this country by the June 4 events, set their own "houses" in order, gird up their loins and lead the people into the Third Republic.*

## BRIEFS

**NO DOUBLE JOBS**--Workers who engage in double jobs to the detriment of their official assignments would not be spared when caught, Lt Amponsah Nketia, Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) Liaison Officer, attached to the Ministry of Local Government has warned. Addressing a durbar of workers of the Tema District Council in Tema yesterday, Lt Amponsah Nketia stated that gone were the days when office hours were used for private business. He announced that the Ministry would soon detail inspectors to check such anti-social practices. Addressing the management staff earlier, another AFRC Liaison Officer at the same Ministry, Lt A. K. Bentil, called for regular meetings between management and the workers to help solve problems facing the establishment. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Aug 79 p 1]

**ADDITIONAL DUTIES ON SEIZED CARS**--The AFRC has decided to levy 20 per cent special duty on the total value on the Mercedes Benz and the BMW cars impounded after the events of June 4 before they are released to their owners. A statement issued from the Castle, Osu, yesterday said this measure had been taken to discourage Government officials from recklessly dissipating the nation's hard-earned foreign exchange on luxuries to the detriment of the economy. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 22 Aug 79 p 1]

**PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED**--The Government has set up a six-man committee to run this year's Hajj Pilgrimage. A release issued from the Castle, Osu, yesterday explained that in view of the fact that the Muslim Representative Council and the Airtours had grossly mishandled the Hajj pilgrimage over the years, it is recommended that a committee, completely independent of the two organizations, be set up to run this year's Hajj Pilgrimage. Members of the committee are Mr Mumuni Bawumia, a representative of the P.N.P., Major Lamptey, a representative of the AFRC, Alhaji A. B. Futa of Accra, Alhaji Iddrisu of Tamale, Alhaji Mohamed Sidiki, also known as Alhaji Gentleman of Wa, and Alhaji Mohamed Tanko of Kumasi. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 22 Aug 79 p 8]

WOMEN'S PUNISHMENT--The Ghana Women's League for Social Advancement has suggested to the AFRC that women arrested for offences against the revolution should be sent to either state or private farms to help farmers to harvest their crops. Mrs Hannan Cudjoe, national organizer of the League, made the suggestion at a news conference in Accra yesterday. She also suggested that the law enforcement agencies should refrain from certain unpleasant forms of punishment currently being meted out to the women. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 18 Aug 79 p 1]

ADDITIONAL OIL FINDS--Ghana has discovered a second oil-drilling point at Axim, Western Region. Ghana's weekly newspaper, THE SPECTATOR, quoting a spokesman of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, says that 2,000 barrels of oil per day is already being produced from Axim. This, added to the 5,000 barrels from Saltpond, raises the country's daily output to 7,000 barrels. The new find is accredited to Philips International, which is said to have intensified its prospecting to the region. Ghana has four companies at the moment prospecting offshore, and according to the Ministry spokesman, a fifth agreement has just been signed in Accra. Also storage tanks, capable of holding 300,000 metric tonnes of crude oil, is nearing completion in the country, which, when full, could serve Ghana's needs for at least three months. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Aug 79 p 1574]

CSO: 4420

NJENGA DENIES ANY ROLE IN RUMOR OF MINISTER'S DEATH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] A prospective Parliamentary candidate for Limuru, said to have been the mastermind of a rumour that Defence Minister James Gichuru was dead, yesterday categorically denied having anything to do with it.

Jonathan Njenga, former Principal Immigration Officer, hit out at a move "to smear" his name and said he was surprised and embarrassed "that this whole issue was directed at me from a wise old man."

Mr Njenga said it had been established that the dead man was a Mr James Gichuru Kibunja.

"This man, who bore the same name as that of the Minister, was buried on August 11 at Mbari-ya-Njiku, Kikuyu Division where the Minister happens to come from," Mr Njenga said.

He stressed that it had been stated at a public meeting at Rironi that the rumour originated from an ex-pupil of Mr Gichuru's who was vying for the seat he currently occupies.

"By implication, this was meant to be me because I happen to have been a former student of Mr Gichuru's and am fighting the seat."

He added: "I have always respected Mr. Gichuru as an elder statesman and as my teacher. I have always regarded him with great esteem."

The rumour on Mr Gichuru's death was spread during the middle of last month when anonymous callers telephoned the Voice of Kenya and daily newspaper offices.

On learning of the rumour, the Minister announced he was very much alive and still strong and healthy. "I am very much aware that those spreading these malicious rumours are some of the prospective candidates for my Limuru constituency and their names are known," Mr Gichuru told the Press at the time.

Besides Mr Njenga, others vying for the seat include prominent businessman, Peter Thande, former Nairobi City Council official George Kimunya Gakure and a top executive with Caltex, Mr Isaac Kuria.

## COMMONWEALTH HAS 'MORAL OBLIGATION' TO HELP UGANDA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

**WHILE** life proceeds apace in the wide world around us, an upheaval of massive proportions is taking place in next-door Uganda. Eight years of sadistic terror and brutality of a kind the world has rarely seen, hopefully thought to have ended with the ouster of President Idi Amin, have given way to an equally insidious campaign of terror, with people being killed as a matter of routine — in their homes, in the streets, and wherever it takes the fancy of trigger-happy gunmen wearing army uniforms who may be civilians posing as the military, real soldiers, Tanzanian liberators-turned-criminals, or simply a hold-over of Amin's killer rabble still on the loose for what they can pick up at gunpoint.

While the terror persists the political battle also rages, with many Ugandans protesting the unrepresentative nature of the National Consultative Council which rules the country. Worse still for the country and its people, foreign diplomats and representatives of United Nations organisations working in the country have made representations at the highest level demanding greater military protection for their personnel and, indeed, threatening to reconsider their badly-needed aid programmes.

Uganda needs this assistance, desperately so. But no one, with the best will in the world, can be expected to risk life and limb to help a regime which appears unable to take effective counter-measures against terror and violence. President Godfrey Binaisa this week appealed to the international community to "give us a chance", promising to do "everything possible to look after the safety of everyone in the country". He spoke of "teething problems", adding that "we are not saints", whatever that may mean, but the fact is that his government's best is apparently not good enough to put an end to the shootings and

killings, which have reached such a pitch that some Ugandans are even saying Idi Amin back in power will be better than those who now claim to be in control of the country.

It is a kind of "devil you know" situation, we assume, but indicative also of the depth of the people's feeling, and fear, that they are prepared to countenance the return of a killer without peer if only that will guarantee superficial peace and quiet. This may be only so much talk, but references to teething problems are not going to enable the Binaisa Administration to deliver the goods to the Ugandan people. Too much time has already been dissipated in politicking, a new brand of repression, and by the non-stop campaign of terror in Kampala in particular and in other urban areas.

Who in his right mind will want to go to Uganda to help it turn over a new leaf for as long as this state of affairs continues? Those who have expressed a desire and a willingness to help in the mammoth task of rehabilitation and reconstruction are motivated by humanitarian considerations; but they are not potential martyrs. If the Uganda government cannot ensure them a modicum of safety in which to operate they will, quite naturally, shut shop and go elsewhere. Uganda, after all, is not the only nation in need of help.

Not so long ago the question of internal security was raised at the time of the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka, Zambia. President Binaisa said at the time he had approached a number of Commonwealth States for help in policing the internal situation. Following that, the Uganda government announced the drawing up of a blueprint to improve security; it also said elections will be held by June 1, 1981; and that by October 3 this year the Consultative Council will be doubled in size from 50 to 100 members to make it more representative and remove the taint that it comprises only elements who fled into exile under Amin.

All these things may be well and good, and aimed at democratising the situation, but unless and until the security position improves, drastically at that, there is no point in planning for the future when the present is so much in jeopardy. The Commonwealth, we feel, has a major role to play and a moral obligation to discharge in rushing to Uganda's assistance. The alternatives to democratic rule — even one with faults — are too terrible to contemplate.



## ODINGA PLANNING TO CONTEST HIS FORMER BONDO SEAT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 19

[Text]

THE leader of the defunct Kenya People's Union (KPU), Mr. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, has forwarded pre-nomination information data on himself to Kanu headquarters.

Mr. Odinga intends to contest his former Bondo Parliamentary seat.

He said in a Press statement yesterday: "I wish to inform the public that I have submitted pre-application information regarding my intention to contest the Bondo seat as required by the national organising secretary of Kanu, Mr. Nathan Munoko."

Mr. Munoko issued a directive last week asking all aspiring election candidates, except sitting MPs, to furnish his office with information on their political activities and their role in the ruling party's administration.

They were required to hand in their papers before September 8.

Mr. Munoko also demanded that those submitting their papers should give the numbers of their Kanu life membership certificates.

Mr. Odinga said yesterday: "I am particularly gratified by the statement by the national treasurer of Kanu, Mr. Justus ole Tipis, that I am a free man and the party should treat me as a free man just like anyone else."

He added: "It is indeed high time I was treated as a free man in a free Kenya and left to enjoy and exercise my constitutional as well as human rights. I have already suffered enough."

Mr. Tipis said in an interview early this week that anyone holding a Kanu life membership certificate should be accorded full accreditation by the party, no matter where the certificate was issued.

He was reacting to earlier reports issued by party secretary-general Robert Matano that certificates issued outside Nairobi party headquarters during the presidency of Moses Kinyatta were not valid.

Mr. Odinga supported Mr. Tipis and said: "I shall therefore be approaching him about my life membership certificate since my receipt is indeed genuine."

Mr. Odinga said he fully

subscribed "to the Kanu philosophy of African Socialism, embracing egalitarianism, peace and economic emancipation of our country".

He said: "These are the ideals which we fought for during the nationalist struggle."

Mr. Odinga explained his loyalty to Kanu: "I decided to become a life member of Kanu to demonstrate beyond any doubt that my rejoining the party was genuine, sincere and fully committed."

He said he had paid for his life membership certificate at the party headquarters as had then been required by the constitution.

Mr. Odinga explained that he had personally given the money for the certificate to two officials at party headquarters, who had accordingly issued him with the receipt No. 000620, "showing my location of residence as Kisumu", although the receipt was plucked from the Nyari branch stock.

"That, then, is how I obtained my life membership, and therefore there was nothing funny or fictitious about it," he said.

# GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES UNIT TO REVIEW TRAINING NEEDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 19

[Text] The Government has established a unit to review training requirements for Kenya's economy, President Moi said yesterday in Mombasa.

The President said new systems would be needed to promote the skills which science and technology must increasingly demand, and to step up productivity for survival in a competitive commercial environment.

Speaking during the official opening of the Mombasa Industrial Training Centre, President Moi said: "Our training directorate now has plans for mobile training units to assist workers in the rural areas."

He added that the training programme would also cover the needs of the Harambee institutes of technology and village polytechnics.

Giving the background of the overall planning strategy on industrial training, President Moi said the programme had been initiated in 1964 following a report by the International Labour Organisation, which had confirmed Kenya was suffering from an acute shortage of skilled technical manpower.

"It looked as though ambitious plans for modern development and localisation of employment would be handicapped unless we did something."

"So the Government embarked on projects for expanding some institutions, building others and sponsoring a number of our people for training overseas," President Moi said.

He said a total of more than 4,000 people had received some form of training through the Industrial Training Centre at Kisumu since its completion in 1973.

"The experience gained by running these centres has generated a never-ending demand for technical training and is again in conformity with our decentralisation objectives," the President said.



He added: "We have moved very far from the days when it seemed that bridging the gap between shortages and requirements was an enormous task.

We are increasingly able to support our own development strategies by giving the talents and aspirations of our own people full access to knowledge and sophisticated skills.

"In this way, as part of the Nyayo philosophy, our own efforts will carry this country into the modern industrial society."

Paying tribute to the Danish government for its financial and technical assistance in constructing the Kisumu and Mombasa training centres, President Moi noted that a total of Sh 124 million had been spent on the industrial training programme and Denmark had contributed nearly half of this sum together with technical experts in various fields.

The Mombasa Industrial Centre, President Moi said, would offer courses ranging from heavy engineering to marine technology.

"I have already been able to see that the layout and technological refinements are highly advanced," he said.

CSO: 4420

# VIOLENCE ERUPTS AMONG SUPPORTERS OF RIVAL CANDIDATES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Sep 79 pp 1,20

[Text] Violence erupted at the weekend between supporters of two aspiring candidates for the Dagoretti seat, Nairobi.

A number of supporters of Mr George Githii claimed they were attacked on Friday night by supporters of another candidate and seriously injured.

Two people are believed to be helping police in their investigations over the incident which occurred at Kawangware shopping centre.

Fighting between the rival supporters, according to one of them, started at about 11 p.m. and continued up to about 2 a.m.

Mr Moses Kihiu, who suffered serious injuries on the head, said the trouble started when the two groups met in a bar.

He said they started discussing politics and the candidates they supported. Each of the groups was trying to lure the other into "crossing the floor."

Mr Kihiu claimed the supporters of the other candidate asked him and his friend to cross the floor. "We said we would not change."

"Fighting started outside the bar. They attacked Mr Lee Kanyago with a hammer. When I rushed out, I was also hit with a tyre-lever and a hammer on the head. I was also cut with a simi," he said.

Mr Kihiu claimed that three supporters of Mr Githii were set upon by about 30 people. "We were told that whoever did not cross the floor would be beaten up or killed. They said they were fully protected," he claimed.

"The whole attack was preconceived because they had weapons. We could recognise five people. This is an organized gang which is attacking supporters of Mr Githii in Kawangware and Waithaka. I was also robbed of 2,600/-, a coat and a wristwatch," he claimed.

Mr Kanyago said: "When it was closing time, I left the bar and went to my car, but I was blocked. I was hit on the head and my clothes were torn."

He said a man who went to their aid was also beaten and received some cuts. He claimed their attackers said the time for persuading people to cross the floor was over.

Mr Githii deplored the "unwarranted attack on my supporters" and said violence was contrary to the rules of politics and the call by President Moi for peaceful campaigning.

He blamed violence in Dagoretti on the attitude of the "Change the Constitution Group."

"It would appear that some desperate members of the group have now employed thugs and assassins to impose their will upon the people," Mr Githii said.

"These people who are introducing criminal activities in Dagoretti should be told in no uncertain terms that their place is in jail and not in Parliament," he said.

He appealed to his friends and supporters as well as friends of his chief campaigners "who were nearly battered to death to remain restrained, cool and not resort to retribution."

Mr Githii thanked the police for their prompt action and hoped the law would take its course.

"By resorting to violence the "Change the Constitution Group," and their unholy alliance have forfeited their right to democratic processes in the election. It would appear there is also a foreign criminal element which should be investigated," he said.

Local MP Francis Kahende expressed concern and appealed for peaceful campaigning. He deplored violence and said aspiring candidates should not use force to win support.

He expressed sympathy for the injured and asked the Government to protect innocent voters.

Efforts to obtain comment from other candidates for the seat and the police were not successful.

CSO: 4420

## EXPANSION OF NEW AIRPORT IN MOMBASA URGED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE new multi-million-pound international airport in Mombasa was officially opened yesterday by President D. Moi amid traditional ceremonies. The jovial dancers and happy local people at the ceremony had good reason to celebrate for the new airport has brought about major changes in their lives, giving them higher earnings and improved living conditions.

The international airport is attracting more tourists from many parts of the world who can now fly directly to the Kenya Coast from Europe and America to hotels within easy reach of our beautiful beaches and wildlife reserves.

The disturbing fact is that holiday trips from Europe to Mombasa have proved so popular that the airport is already facing a problem of congestion. As the Coast Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Eliud Mahihu, said when welcoming the President to yesterday's ceremony, the airport is proving too small to handle incoming and outgoing traffic; he suggested that there is a need for expansion and to build another wing to cater exclusively for international traffic, as at Jomo Kenyatta Airport in Nairobi.

Mr. Mahihu's suggestions should be taken seriously. We can, after all, kill the goose that lays the golden egg by ignoring our visitors' needs. Tourists throughout the world seek comfort and relaxation. Congested airports do not provide either and when word gets around tourists tend to avoid them, to the detriment of economies which depend on tourism.

Apart from congestion at the airport, a lot more needs to be done at the Coast to make tourists more comfortable. Too often does one hear complaints about water shortages and increased crime. These are things which can only harm the tourist industry, which is today our

second largest source of foreign exchange after agriculture.

Kenya spent a lot of money building the new airport at Mombasa and the increased air traffic has proved that it is a good investment which has been instrumental in boosting the tourist industry. If Kenya's good name in the tourist market is to continue to be upheld our planners should be prepared to spend more money not only on expanding Mombasa airport but also on building other smaller airports in Coastal places which attract tourists, such as Malindi and Lamu.

Tourism in Africa is proving to be a tough business, involving serious competition. The fact that Kenya stands third in the volume of tourist traffic, after Egypt and Morocco, proves that we are headed in the right direction. This, however, should not mean there is no room for improvement.

It is common knowledge, for example, that one of Kenya's greatest tourist attractions is its wildlife and attractive beaches. Though the Government has done a lot to make sure that our wild animals are protected from poachers and hunters and that our beaches are kept clean, more needs to be done to make the stay of tourists in Kenya more comfortable. One way of doing so is to eliminate the inconvenience caused by congestion at Mombasa airport by expanding it.

## LABOR MINISTER NOTES GROWING NUMBER OF 'UNLAWFUL STRIKES'

## Minister's Statement

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Aug 79 p 4

[Text]

LABOUR Minister James Nyamweya has spelt out measures which, he hopes, will cut down the growing number of "unnecessary and unlawful strikes and walk-outs" by workers.

In a strongly worded statement issued yesterday in Mombasa, the Minister said there had been a growing number of unlawful strikes which he estimated at more than 30 this year.

He was concerned that many of the strikes and walk-outs had been instigated by shop stewards.

Saying the existence of shop stewards was not provided for in the Trade Unions Act, which governs the registration of trade unions and their officers, the Minister explained that the system of shop stewards was introduced to ensure that

workers' grievances were speedily brought to the attention of the management and, if necessary, the union concerned.

He said the only person authorised to take a trade dispute to the Minister on behalf of the workers was the union's secretary-general. This provision was clear in the Trade Disputes Act.

The Minister said Kenya's record in industrial relations had been good compared with those of many countries in Africa, but this good record had to be maintained.

For this to happen, he said, all trade unions were expected to exert proper discipline among members particularly shop stewards.

Mr. Nyamweya said employers' organisations should exercise similar discipline.

And he warned that the check-off system which operated to provide trade unions with regular incomes may be withdrawn if illegal strikes and walk-outs, arising from the weakness of trade union leaders, continued.

## Need for 'Reasonable Trade Unions'

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 2 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Every worker, in fact every employer, knows very well that trade unions are a vital instrument in labour relations. But they can be abused and walkouts and wildcat strikes are some of the worst forms of abuse.

The Minister for Labour, James Nyamweya, saw fit last week to caution workers against wildcat strikes and walkouts, noting that there have been at least 30 in the country this year. He pointed out that no shop-steward is authorised to call a strike or a walkout. That shop-stewards can do so, he said, is indicative that national trade unions leaders are failing to maintain control over these organisations.

The organisation of workers serves several purposes. Contrary to popular opinion, trade unions are not meant to serve the interests of the workers alone--like to ensure that workers get their bread and butter and a little jam on top. No!

They are also supposed to ensure that workers maintain the highest possible standards in production, efficiency, skills, discipline and even in such simple aspects of work as punctuality.

It is unfortunate in this country, however, that our trade union leadership has failed to educate workers to the fact that their interests go beyond bread and butter and confrontation with management. In fact, it can be said in this country that some trade unionists tend to view the movement in the same way as it was during the colonial days, when it was used as a political weapon. This is certainly so in the ranks of shop-stewards. They fail to note that irresponsibility on their part can lead to tougher legislation, curtailing the powers they now enjoy.

Trade union leaders must always remember that their strongest bargaining card is unquestionable workers performance, particularly maintaining high production, standards, high workmanship and discipline, among other things. Only the most unreasonable employer will fail to reward workers who can claim--supporting this with facts--that they cannot be faulted on those features in labour required of them. Of course there is also a misconception among some employers, that labour unionists, and particularly shop-stewards, are always villains. What is most unfortunate is that more often than not it is the shop-stewards who have earned themselves this reputation.

However, the behaviour of labour unionists and their followers has implications far beyond their relations with their employers, no matter how



small the national economy. It is not a coincidence that the most industrially progressive countries in the world today have what can be described as reasonable trade unions.

By being reasonable, these unions have moved into a position of being able to force unreasonable employers, and governments for that matter to see reason. This is something this country's trade unionists should consider emulating.

CSO: 4420

## MOI APPEALS TO KENYANS TO CONSERVE ENERGY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 79 pp 1,4

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Moi yesterday appealed to Kenyans to help conserve energy, especially petrol, so that supply could be maintained to vital sectors of the economy.**

But he said there was no intention at the moment of imposing "the very severe restrictions introduced by some countries".

The President was officially opening the Sh 220-million Moi International Airport in Mombasa. He observed that the "completion of such major projects is a heartening symbol of the rapid pace and scope of development in our Republic".

President Moi observed that the oil crisis was not limited to Kenya. "This is a situation of international gravity."

He said that, to meet recent price increases, Kenya's export earnings from coffee and tea in 1978 would have to go up by 30 per cent.

## Funds

"It is most unlikely for this to be achieved, certainly not on an overnight sort of basis. Therefore, we are confronted with some really great difficulties."

He said Kenya needed to re-allocate funds that had been destined for other forms of development, "but such a re-allocation is undesirable and utmost discretion must therefore be used".

He observed that the future of many developing countries was threatened. "In the majority of cases, most of the oil used in these countries is for production

and not leisure or simple consumption.

"There is, therefore, a limit to which these countries, and certainly our own country, can reduce oil consumption without retarding development."

He said the situation facing the non-oil developing countries was very different from that facing the industrialised nations and called for "more and immediate attention by the International Monetary Fund and Cypre itself".

He said: "I must appeal to all Kenya individuals and companies for prompt co-operation in cutting down all non-essential uses of petroleum products so that supply is maintained for those sectors and enterprises that represent the life-blood of our national development," he said.

He said the escalation in the cost of oil had affected the viability of Kenya Airways because jet fuel had gone up by nearly 40 per cent since last year.

I understand that the element of fuel now represents upwards of one-third of airline costs."

He said there were also problems with smaller aircraft whose use for communications and economic activities had become of great importance in Kenya.

"We have been able to obtain only about half as much aviation gasoline as last year, and this is now costing our national economy 50 per cent more."

However, he said, despite such problems the tourist industry had held up well, "and there is no doubt in my mind that the completion of this airport will give it some further boost."

He noted that some 85 million would be spent in the current Development Plan on improving infrastructure and facilities involving tourism.

"This industry earns us foreign exchange and has already made a significant impact on employment and generation of revenues. It has also stimulated domestic markets for all kinds of farm products and manufactured goods."

He warned that tourism "must be approached as a long-term enterprise and not as a short-term goldmine. He said that in some areas, investment had "shown signs of reaching the point of over-exploitation."

He said there was a limit to "tourist carrying capacity". In some wildlife areas, for

example, while the human impact of two well-separated lodges might be tolerable, unending human impact from half a dozen lodges might be more than the habitat and its wildlife content could stand."

He said the tourist industry should grow at a pace which ensured that — Kenya could control that development "to ensure maximum benefits to the country through increasing Kenyan participation, use of domestically produced goods, effective enforcement of exchange control and other regulations, avoidance of undesirable social consequences, and so on".

He thanked the Government and people of Japan for their financial aid to the airport and other projects in Kenya.

Power and Communications Minister Isaac Omolo-Okero said the Government would spend more than Sh. 60 million under the next Five-Year Development Plan on aviation facilities.

Mr. Okero said the traffic passing through the airport, which replaces Port Reitz Airport, had increased.

## DISCUSSIONS UNDERWAY TO WORK OUT UNIFORM FISH PRICES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 29 Aug 79 p 13

[Text]

**DISCUSSIONS** are going on between the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and the Price Controller to work out uniform prices for fish throughout Kenya.

This was announced by Fisheries Director Nobert Odero during a televised Press conference yesterday.

He said the current high prices of fish were determined by fishing and transport costs.

"Discussions have been held between the department and the Price Controller, together with fishmongers, to see how best fish prices can be regulated."

Mr. Odero said the development of fishing in Kenya had received financial and material aid from the Food and Agriculture Organisation. He said this had amounted to over Sh. 1 million over the past few

years.

The aid covered research and technical aspects, especially in deep sea fishing.

Mr. Odero said intensive research was going on in Lake Turkana to determine the quantity of fish there.

On the possible extinction of tilapia in Lake Victoria through the introduction there of the Nile perch, Mr. Odero said: "It is true the Nile perch feeds on other species of fish, but we are convinced that there would be enough tilapia in Lake Turkana if proper control measures were applied."

He said most fish landed for the local and export markets were found in Lake Turkana and around Lamu.

Mr. Odero said his department did not give loans to fish farmers directly, "but we advise that assistance be sought through co-operative societies".

CSO: 4420

NAIROBI WATER CRISIS WORSENS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Nairobi's water crisis is worsening and nobody knows when it will get better.

As the problem bit deeper yesterday, many people telephoned the NATION to find out what the council was intending to do.

According to an official of the City Council's Water and Sewerage Department, the areas affected include Thompson, Bernhard, Jamhuri, Otiende and Ngeli estates, Lavington, Dagoretti, Argwings Kodhek Road area, Kibera, Kilimani and parts of the city centre and the Industrial area.

Efforts to get a statement from the Mayor, the Town Clerk or the general manager of the City Council's water department were fruitless.

The Mayor was at a meeting, the Town Clerk "not in his office," and a woman in the general manager's office said he was on leave.

She added: "The water problem is everywhere and I understand that a Press statement is being prepared."

An official of the control room of the city's water and sewerage department told the NATION that the water shortage had been caused by low pressure at the Kabete reservoir. He said that he did not know when this could be put right.

Water, he said, was being supplied to the worst-hit areas by tankers.

CSO: 4420

WILDLIFE THREATENED BY FOREST DESTRUCTION, BUSH FIRES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Wildlife in Kenya is increasingly being threatened by wanton destruction of forests and the starting of grass and bush fires.

Reports from various parts of the country say that fires have destroyed large tracts of savannah grassland.

The areas most affected are central and lower Rift Valley Province, Eastern Province, some parts of Central Province and Nairobi.

Animal species in Mt Kenya area are fleeing their favourite water ponds because of clear felling of forest plantations and human settlement.

Cropping in the dense rainforest around the Sirimoni belt of the mountain is said to have scared away the common animal species.

The cultivation of already clear-felled areas, according to wildlife management experts, has adversely affected the traditional migratory routes of the elephant between Mt Kenya and the Aberdares.

But the Divisional Forest Officer for Nyeri, Mr Stanley Mugambi said: "We have allowed tree felling only in forest plantations where the trees have matured for timber processing.

"We must also realise that we have a duty to earn revenue for the Government by selling trees to timber dealers."

Mr Mugambi said a local timber sawmill had been allowed to cut down 16,358 tons of trees in the forest surrounding the Mountain Lodge area.

And a random check at the animal viewing records from the lodge, situated at the favourite Salt Lick pond at 7,200 ft on the slopes of the mountain, showed that there had been a drop of nearly 90 percent in animal sightings during the last year.

The record shows that one Rhino was sighted at the pond just occasionally this year, as opposed to 11 sightings in July last year.

## BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN REFUGEES--Maseru.--Lesotho would continue to grant political asylum to political refugees from South Africa, but it would not allow them to use its territory as a springboard from which to attack South Africa, the executive secretary of the ruling Basotho National Party, Mr Desmond Sixishe, said in Maseru at the weekend. He was addressing a Press conference attended by the chairman of the presidential council of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Vasumzi Make, and Pan Africanist exiles who fled South Africa when the organisation was banned. Mr Make, who is visiting Lesotho with another member of the PAC presidential council, Mr Elias Ntloedibe, hailed the Lesotho Government for granting asylum to the exiles and for assimilating them into local communities. He said the PAC did not encourage its members to interfere in the domestic affairs of countries that granted them political asylum.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420



## MINISTER CONSIDERS ECONOMIC PROSPECTS PROMISING

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 28 Aug 79 p 6

[Text]

**FINANCE Minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf** has painted a promising economic outlook for the country with the coming into operation of the Wologisi Mountains and proper management of forestry products. This, she said, would boost Liberia's trade transaction and become major sources of income to government.

But, for the moment, she concedes that there are financial problems which are attributed to the nation's failure to generate enough revenue to support itself.

The country stood a financial strain because its debt servicing rate had reached its limits of about 11 per cent which would invite increased taxing measures to sustain the situation.

The Minister was speaking at the Press Club lecture series at the Ducor Hotel last weekend. She said that although Government was striving to handle debt servicing up to 1982, there was

need for a well structured public sector finance under a properly guided management.

On the prospects of investment in rubber and tree crops to bring income to Government, Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf said they would not generate revenue early because their gestation period ranged from two to six years.

In another development, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf frowned on the attitude of Liberians towards work, and observed that something was needed to be done about the situation in order to exert the needed thrust in national development.

She said she would use herself as a yardstick in the area of work, and therefore would expect individuals working with her to put in as much time as she did.

On Labour unrest around the country, Minister John-

son-Sirleaf said that this undermined the structure and management of public finances, and called on workers to properly channel their redress for income disparity for hearing.

She said it would be further straining Liberia's already "shaky economy" to recover losses sustained by labour unrest.

On Liberia's hosting the OAU summit, Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf said although the summit's expenditure was in the neighbourhood of \$100 million, the exercise should be looked at in terms of the country's exposure to the world. She said, such exposure could motivate investors to undertake business ventures in the country.

She later suggested that because of the strain the OAU had on the economy,

the OAU village be turned into an "income-earner" to take care of its maintenance

Asked how much government realized from the rentage of the floating hotel during the OAU Summit, she said she has refused to accept the report submitted to her which indicated a little over \$100,000.

She however added that she has asked Deputy Finance Minister Rudolph Johnson to handle the report until those who were in charge of the rentage of the floating are audited.

Mr. T. Nelson Williams, president of the Press Union of Liberia, thanked Mrs. Johnson for sharing issues of nation concern with the press and the public.

The programme was attended by a cross-section of the community.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER LAUDS ROMANIAN-LIBERIAN FRIENDSHIP

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 28 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister T. Siafa Sherman has described as excellent cooperations between Liberia and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the fields of trade, economic, scientific and cultural advancement as well as the technological co-existence between the two states.

Minister Sherman especially referred to the many Liberian students who are currently undergoing specialized technical training in Romania and the Roman Medical doctors, public works experts, and rubber consultants who are currently in Liberia under the agreement entered into between the two states in 1974.

Mr. Sherman made the remarks last Thursday during a reception marking the 35th anniversary of the Romanian People National Day which was held at the Monrovia City Hall.

He recalled the exchange of visits between Presidents Tolbert and Ceausescu and hailed the Romanian government and people for their continuous determination in helping Third World countries overcome the many economic hindrances that they face in their development process.

He then which [as printed] for stronger relations between the two governments and peoples and hoped that their friendship will be further strengthen in the years to come.

For his part, the Charge D'Affaire of the Romanian Embassy Mr. Betesca lauded the cordial relations between the two nations and made mention of the 4 high level Romanian experts who are currently working here as medical and architectural doctors and engineers under the 1974 technical and educational agreements entered into between the two states.

He also spoke of the 80 Liberian students who are currently studying at the University level on the bases of the scholarship granted by the Romanian Government to her counterpart, the Liberian government and hoped that the seven-year old relationship between Romania and Liberia will advance in the coming years.

## LIBERIA

### UWC, LFTU SIGN AGREEMENT TO MERGE, FORM SINGLE FEDERATION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 31 Aug 79 p 7

[Text] (LINA).--The United Workers' Congress (UWC) and the Liberia Federation of Trade Unions (LFTU) have signed an agreement to merge into a single trade union federation that will preserve and uphold the integrity of each national union.

At a meeting held in Monrovia this week the two unions will indiscriminately recognize the constitutional rights of all workers, and would protect, safeguard and promote the economic, social, cultural and political interests of all workers and trade union movements against any form of exploitation, social injustice and corrupt influences....

The Administrative structure of the federation will include a Convention, and Executive Board, Executive Committee and a Secretariat.

The agreement which would be submitted to the Executive Board of the two bodies for approval, was signed on behalf of the UWC by Executive Vice President Ishmael Sheriff, and Mr. Frank W. Walker, Secretary-General, while Mr. Amos Gray, Sr., Secretary-General, and Mr. Percy A. Williams, member of the Trusteeship Committee, signed for the LFTU.

In remarks, Mr. Sheriff, who described the agreement as a historic document, said it would fully preserve and foster the democratic tradition of the constitutional autonomy of every national union.

He said the merger will require greater commitment, imagination, courage and the dedication of all concerned.

He then suggested that 50 percent of the merged unions' budget be used for organizational and educational purposes.

For his part, Mr. Amos Gray, Secretary-General of the LFTU, blamed government officials in charge of labour affairs for the division and misunderstanding that had characterized trade union movements in the past.

He hoped that the merger will dispell all impediments that have hindered free trade union movement in the past.

Mr. Monroe T. Weeks, Chairman of the Joint Executive Board, who presided over the signing ceremony, said he was satisfied about the merger.

## PRESIDENT INAUGURATES WEST AFRICAN INSURANCE INSTITUTE

### President, Other Speakers' Remarks

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 31 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] The Governing Council of the newly established West African Insurance Institute in Monrovia has been urged to consider seriously the development of an introductory course in insurance which can be usefully taught in selected schools in West Africa so as to attract future candidates for training at the Institute.

Making the appeal at the formal inauguration of the Institute, the College of Insurance and Risk Management, and the Richlieu Dennis International Insurance Research Center and Library in Paynesward City on Wednesday, President Tolbert said he would like to see the facilities of the Institute used to their maximum by all the five participating countries which have jointly established it.

He said Liberia will support the Institute, most especially in the establishment of the Institute's own permanent campus of residential and operational facilities. He then expressed confidence that the other member states will never withhold their annual financial subventions, together with other donors, so as to facilitate the construction of the remaining physical facilities.

The Liberian Leader who has been made Visitor of the Institute, stressed that the Institute must continue to design courses suitable and relevant to West African conditions; develop a vigorous extra-mural programme to bring insurance knowledge to those not engaged in the industry; and examine West Africa's traditional methods of providing security, and investigate how they may be modified or adapted to modern insurance protection in the subregion.

### The Type of Cooperation

The five English-speaking countries of West Africa--the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, he noted, are demonstrating the type of cooperation among West African states "which will indeed be mutually beneficial."

The OAU Chairman commended those who initiated the idea in establishing the Institute, and expressed no doubt that Liberia and her other West African sister states "need a strong, viable, indigenous insurance industry, not to acquire capital to further our growth and development, but also to rescue and cushion us in times of economic misfortune and unexpected tragedies."

Several remarks were made earlier by representatives of the member states, including observers from the U.N., UNTAD and insurance executives from Europe and the United States.

The occasion was introduced by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Mr. Gizaw H. Mariam, vice president of INTRUSCO, who traced the existence of the Institute as a result of an agreement signed in 1978 by the governments of the five English-speaking countries of West Africa.

In remarks, the Insurance Commissioner at the Commerce Ministry, Mr. Ben Too Collins, and the Institute's Deputy Director for Administration, Dr. Aloysius Farrah, called on the insurance companies in Liberia to support the Institute. They expressed regret that out of 47 students at the Institute only 2 are from Liberia under the sponsorship of INTRUSCO and Lone Star Insurance Company. From Nigeria are 25 students, 13 from Ghana, six from Sierra Leone, two from Liberia and one from the Gambia.

#### \$20,000 Donation

Meanwhile, the West African Insurance Consultative Association(WAICA) has donated \$20,000 in support of the full operation of the Richelieu Dennis International Insurance Research Center and Library.

The announcement of the donation was made at the inaugural ceremony by Mr. J. O. Irukwa of Nigeria, who is the Vice Chairman of the Institute's Governing Council.

The Liberian government has also donated a three-acre of land to the Institute and has promised to construct the necessary classroom, Library and office facilities.

The occasion was attended by Speaker Richard Henries, Legislators, the Cabinet, diplomats, business executives and several persons from the community.

The inauguration of the Institute climaxed a three-day joint conference and education seminar of the West African Insurance Consultative Association and the Organization of East African Insurers attended by nearly 300 delegates and observers.

## Insurers' Failure To Invest

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 28 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The inauguration here tomorrow of the West African Insurance Institute College of Insurance and Risk Management together with the Richelieu Dennis International Research Center and Library is a clear indication that insurance business not only in Liberia but throughout West Africa is not only a viable part of the economic life of the region, but a potential source whereby the improvement of the quality of life of the people can be attained through the proper utilization locally of the revenue accrued from this business.

In the last ten years there has developed a revolutionary trend towards insurance in Liberia with this business becoming one of the biggest and most successful; yet, how else do they show their impact on the economic scene besides isolated cases of making payments to beneficiaries of those insured and passed.

Every monthly premium paid is whisked out of the country; with not one penny invested save for rent or salaries of local employees.

Are we to understand that the economic climate makes us insurable, but renders risky the investment locally of the premiums we pay? As the Vice President pointed out in his speech yesterday, there is room for the insurance companies to participate in the investment sector: the people need homes; businesses need office space and the crying need for improvement in the quality of life in the rural areas seek investors. Certainly one does not insure a life and ignore life's quality; one does not insure a business and ignore its value.

Insurance Management in Africa must come to grips with some of the problems confronting Africa's insured and the potential insurable. They must help to tackle these problems which, once eliminated or reduced, would broaden the insurance market and make it an even more viable business. We hope this would claim the attention of those participants in the Seminar on Insurance Management in Africa.

CSO: 4420



## WARDA OFFICIAL NOTES ASSOCIATION'S PROSPECTS, PROBLEMS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] THE Acting Executive Secretary of the West African Rice Development Association (W.A.R.D.A.), Mr. E. Quarrey Papaño, has observed that the prospects of the Association will be promising if only member countries would continue to cooperate.

Speaking during an interview with the "AGE" on Thursday in W.A.R.D.A.'s E. J. Roye office along with Mr. Guido Boccaro chief of the Association's Communications Division, Mr. Papaño who is the Senior F.A.O. Advisor to W.A.R.D.A., explained that the Association's prospective self-sufficiency in rice growing in the region can be a reality "depending on how fast the various constituent government's of W.A.R.D.A. can respond to our advice."

He noted that W.A.R.D.A. has the task of doing research and feasibility studies upon request by member States to determine in some cases the varieties of rice which will subsequently exhibit a high yield. After

these research have been made they are passed on to the various Government's for their response. "however we cannot determine the will and means for them".

He said that if some of these Government's cannot act on time when the findings are forwarded to them, it is apparently because of some other national commitment or the lack of finance to undertake these projects noting "they have always been very cooperative."

Asked what are the particular setbacks to rice growing in the region, he noted that there are a myriad of problems that cannot be attributed to only one cause it. "In some regions we have the problems of pest control, in other regions we have the problem of birds, while yet still it might be the problem of suitable areas for growing rice."

On why only men are being trained at the W.A.R.

D.A. Training and Research Center and not women, the Communication's Chief Boccaro said that "we do not restrict the program to men only, we inform the various member states of our program and then ask them to make their nominations based upon these nominations, candidates are accepted."

However he said that two women from Nigeria were recently certificated after completing the Association's Seed Multiplication and Certification Course.

Meanwhile the West African Rice Development Association (W.A.R.D.A.) will be hosting the Seminar on strategies for Rice Development in WARDA member countries, scheduled to take place from the 15th to the 20th of October this year. According to a Press Communique from W.A.R.D.A. the seminar will among other things examine the problems and efficiency of different Rice Production and Marketing Systems within the Association's member countries.

## MINE WORKERS UNION OFFICIAL CALLS FOR LABOR LAWS REVISION

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

A CALL for the revision of the labour laws to meet the present standard in Liberia has been made by Mr. Claudius Deah, president of the Bong Mine Workers Union.

Mr. Deah made the call yesterday at Hotel Africa during the official opening of negotiations between Bong Mine Workers Union and Management of Bong Mines.

Mr. Deah assured Management and Government that they will do all in their endeavour to make the negotiation a success. However, "our present labour laws need to be revised to meet the present standard of Liberia to truly depict the policies and interest of our President who blindly cares for all parties."

This, he said, will help to "decrease some of the labour unrests existing in the country".

The Labour Leader representing more than 2,700 Mine Workers in Bong, went to admonish other

labour officials that causing confusions in other labour movement only to achieve their personal interest is not conducive to the national economy. "We must work sincerely in the interest of our people, country, employers and the employees."

Speaking for Government, Labour Minister Joseph Dennis conceded that some changes need to be made. "Realizing that labour needs the job securities, good wages, that efficient companies can provide, and management needs the creative ideas about improvement that the worker on the job can provide, the challenge now facing our working society and the nation as a whole is change."

"A change that requires a new look at our labour

management practices at our standard of living, at our productivity and at the quality of working life."

Consequently, we need a greater degree of cooperation between labour and management."

He then called for greater emphasis on improving production morale, mobilizing management and labour in a joint effort to increase output for the common good."

Speaking for Management, Mr. H. Rietzsch, general manager of Bong Mining Company, stressed the depressed condition of steel production on the world market which he said must be taken into consideration during these negotiations. "Understandably, the decreased demand for iron ore has resulted in low prices for this commodity and consequently in heavy financial losses to iron ore producers."

But speaking for the Ministry of Lands and Mines,

Mr. Menzies pointed out also that while Labour must take into consideration the depressed market trend, Management must equally take into consideration the inflationary trend which has hurt the low income workers.

Labour Representative Deah sounded a measured note when he declared that the Union is not at war with Management" and Hong Kong President reflected the same tone when he said "we the concerned parties should strive to achieve a satisfactory objective of our desire goal not selfishly but in the interest of our respective principals, and in the interest of the further development of the country and its economy."

Bargaining will begin today and observers predict that there will be some "hard bargainings between the two parties" although they do not expect it to be as protracted as that of other company-labour negotiations.

CHE: 4420

## PRESIDENT RETIRES SOME ARMY OFFICERS, APPOINTS OTHERS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 4 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Tolbert, in keeping with his promise made to the nation in his broadcast of May 5, 1979, has taken steps to revamp and strengthen the Armed Forces of Liberia so as to obtain greater efficiency, discipline and effectiveness. Accordingly, as Command-in-Chief he has honourably retired Lieutenant General Henry Korboi Johnson as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, upon his own request due to long service and declining health.

Other top Military Brass honourably retired on account of long service are:

Major General Jchu J. Brandy, deputy Chief of Staff; Brigadier General Joseph B. Barclay, Brigadier Commander; Colonel Joseph B. Sharpe, Director of Staff; Col. Joseph A. Sumu, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1; Colonel John S. Howard, Inspector General; Major Benjamin Banto and Major A. Tuogbe Nma Myers.

As a result of these retirements, President Tolbert has been pleased to make the following new appointments:

Chief of Staff, AFL; Colonel Franklin J. Smith Deputy Chief of Staff, AFL; Colonel Stephen J. Koffa Director of Staff, AFL; Colonel Mansfield F. Yancy Asst. Chief of Staff, G-1; Major Francis W. Boye Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph M. Dunn Inspector General, AFL; Colonel Daniel D. Doe Commanding General, LNGB; Colonel Sande S. Ware. Colonel Charles Railey is promoted — Brigadier General of the Executive Mansion Guards.

ATTACKS AGAINST FOREIGNERS PART OF INSIDIOUS PLOT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The Revolutionary Military Tribunal, meeting in the city of Beira, tried and sentenced 11 criminals guilty of crimes against our people, ranging from armed assault to high treason.

The majority of the crimes mentioned in the communique announcing the trials and verdicts constitute direct enemy action against the achievements of the people and of the revolution. They are crimes committed by direct agents of the enemy, instructed and armed by the enemy to assassinate our people.

We also find other cases in which the crimes committed appear, at first glance, to be common banditry: armed assault, smuggling, robbery, sale of drugs. A more careful analysis of these cases shows us, however, that they likewise are part of the attempt to destabilize our society, to create insecurity among the people, to disturb the revolutionary order.

A particularly significant fact is that one of the criminals chose as his victims the cooperators who are assisting us in national reconstruction and in building socialism. This clearly reveals the objective of discouraging the international assistance to our nation that contributes to our more rapidly overcoming many of our present difficulties.

Hence, either or both were acting, objectively, as enemies of our people. Either or both, in various ways, were trying to destroy what our people are constructing day by day with their work, with their effort, with their sacrifice, under the leadership of our FRELIMO Party. Either or both are punished, therefore, with the same rigor, feel equally the weight of the people's justice, of revolutionary justice.

The enemy, day after day, is intensifying his criminal actions against our nation, is recruiting agents among the criminals, the bandits, the self-seeking, the hardened counterrevolutionaries, among all those who do not accept the revolutionary transformation of our society. Day after day, however, our capacity to detect him, to neutralize him, to severely punish him is also strengthened. The organized people's vigilance is the bulwark against which all the enemy's actions, whatever form they may take, will be smashed.

DETAILED LIST OF DEATH SENTENCES, CRIMES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 79 p 1

[Communique of the Revolutionary Military Court, issued 21 August in Beira, giving details of trials of 11 persons accused of various crimes]

[Text] The Revolutionary Military Court, meeting in Beira from 18 to 21 August, conducted a trial of 11 criminals guilty of various crimes against our people and our people's state. Eight of the defendants were condemned to death by firing squad and the other three to 2 to 8 years' imprisonment.

During the trial it was proven that the criminals were guilty of crimes that include insurrection, espionage, armed assault and high treason. The text of the Revolutionary Military Court communique announcing its verdict, issued yesterday in the city of Beira, is as follows:

The Revolutionary Military Court met on 18, 19, 20 and 21 August in the city of Beira in order to conduct criminal trials of persons accused of crimes against the people's security and the people's state in the provinces of Sofala and Manica.

In the course of its work the Revolutionary Military Court conducted trials of the following persons:

Tenente Francisco, 34, married, carpenter, native of Marromeu, son of Francisco Pondeque and Carlota Nhamerroi;

Francisco Paulino Charles, 26, single, fireman, native of Caia, son of Paulino Francisco and Jossefe Antonio;

Dias Ernesto Cotias, 29, married, telephone operator, native of Dondo, son of Ernesto Cotias and Maria Domingas;

Tuana Runduma, 23, single, machine operator, native of Pemba, son of Runduma and Udoia Nalo;

Jose Francisco Barbosa Ribeiro, 27, single, mechanic, native of Maputo, son of Jose Barbosa Ribeiro and Ermelinda da Costa;

Zefanias Francisco, also known as Zefanias Vurandi Muroi, 43, married, peasant, native of Espungabera, son of Francisco and Zupuassee;

Albino Alique, age unknown, married, peasant, native of Chimoio, son of Alique and Mona Chinanasse;

Paulo Soene Manla, 23, single, farm manager, native of Morrumbala, son of Soene Manla and Zaina Mafhueto;

Joaquim Garepe Manuel Tomo, 28, single, driver, native of Sussundenga, son of Garepe Manuel Tomo and Taquire Deasse;

Rafael Robao Mondlane, 21, single, agrarian technician, native of Xai-Xai, son of Robao Mondlane and Rachel Bombale;

Joao Antonio Ezequiel Freire, 25, single, cashier, native of Beira, son of Carlos Freire and Joana Paulino Jezene;

All citizens of Mozambique.

The following facts were determined from the evidence presented:

Tenente Francisco: Infiltrated the Activist Group where he lived and carried out a campaign to demobilize the population by dissuading them from organizing communal villages.

In view of such conduct, the defendant was arrested, but he escaped and continued his subversive activity, even threatening leaders of the local Activist Group with bodily harm.

As a result of this agitation, some houses in the 25 September Communal Village in Marrromeu were set on fire.

In view of these facts the court found the defendant, Tenente Francisco, guilty of insurrection, sentencing him to 2 years in prison.

Francisco Paulino Charles: Fled from the People's Republic of Mozambique to join the enemy's ranks. He made contact with the enemy, but did not join its ranks. He was captured by the people's vigilance when he tried to return to Mozambique secretly.

In the brief of the case and in the course of the trial, the defendant confessed to the charges and also contributed more complete information about them.

Under the circumstances, finding the accused guilty of a crime identical to espionage and taking into consideration the extenuating effect of the confession, the court sentenced Francisco Paulino Charles to 2 years in prison.



Dias Ernesto Cotias: Incited the defendant Francisco Paulino Charles to flee the country.

Having established contact with the enemy, he attempted to enter Mozambique secretly to recover some goods and was captured by our defense and security forces.

Analyzing the behavior of defendant Dias Ernesto Cotias, the court found him guilty of a crime identical to espionage and condemned him to 8 years in prison.

Tuana Runduma: Smuggler and robber, his assaults were generally made against foreigners.

He caused great alarm in the city of Beira, where he committed innumerable armed robberies and even fired at his victims.

He assaulted a pharmacy, where he stole morphine to sell to addicts. At times he posed as a police agent and in this manner raped three women.

He escaped twice from the Reeducation Center.

Considering the seriousness of the crime of armed robbery and shooting at victims; considering the climate of instability and panic generated by the defendant's repeated crimes, with particular effect upon foreigners living in the nation;

The court found the defendant Tuana Runduma guilty of terrorism and condemned him to death by firing squad.

Jose Francisco Barbosa Ribeiro: Specialized in automobile theft and armed assault.

Armed with a G-3 automatic rifle he had stolen during his escape from the Mabalane jail in 1975, he twice held up the Chicualacuala train, accompanied by a confederate, shooting at the railway carriages. It was only through good fortune that he did not hit anyone. On this occasion his companion in the assault was killed. He later committed several armed assaults in Maputo and Sofala.

He escaped once again from the Machava Central Jail and three times from the Reeducation Camp.

He assaulted several commercial establishments, appearing in uniform and posing as a PIC [expansion unknown] agent.

Considering the state of insecurity and panic created by his criminal deeds;

Considering that the defendant has already caused one death and many others could have occurred;

Considering the constant threat that the defendant posed to the tranquillity and security of society;

The court found defendant Jose Francisco Barbosa Ribeiro guilty of terrorism and condemned him to death by firing squad.

Zefanias Francisco: Recruited by the enemy, he carried out espionage work on military objectives;

After completing the work he received 5,000 escudos and a trip to India as a reward.

He was captured redhanded carrying a book in which he had recorded the information collected.

The court found the defendant Zefanias Francisco guilty of high treason and espionage and condemned him to death by firing squad.

Albino Alique: Worked for the enemy and received 1,000 escudos in payment.

He furnished provisions and afforded shelter to the enemy.

The court found defendant Albino Alique guilty of high treason and condemned him to death by firing squad.

Paulo Soene Manla, Joaquim Garepe Manuel Tomo and Rafael Robao Mondlane: Organized a group to aid the enemy in the Bandula zone.

They shared in the purchase of various provisions which they later delivered to the enemy.

They furnished information about economic and military objectives to the enemy, notably indicating the rate of progress on some agrarian plans and the activities of the FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], as well as the location of their lodgings.

Defendants Paulo Manla and Joaquim Garepe received two grenades from the enemy and exploded them by a trap planted on land used by agricultural workers as a meeting place; there were no victims to report as at that time no one was present in the locality.

The court found the three defendants guilty of high treason and espionage and defendants Paulo Manla and Joaquim Garepe also guilty of terrorism, condemning all to death by firing squad.

Joao Antonio Ezequiel Freire: Had the task of raising funds for the enemy.

For this purpose he wrote six letters to various persons in which he threatened his victims with kidnaping relatives, assassinations and other violence, ordering them to deliver him large sums of money.

In his letters, the defendant referred in insulting terms to his excellency, President Samora Moises Machel, attacked the FRELIMO Party's political orientation and insulted the defense and security forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

He was caught in the act when he went to collect the money from one of his victims.

The court found defendant Joao Antonio Ezequiel Freire guilty of high treason, terrorism, offenses to the honor and respect due the chief of state, and insurrection, condemning him to death by firing squad.

The struggle continues!

City of Beira, 21 August 1979.

The Revolutionary Military Court

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CSO: 4401

# FRENCH GROUP SCORES MOZAMBIQUE IMAGE PRESENTED IN PRESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] "It is always encouraging for us to receive a visit from persons who are interested in our situation, who want to learn what we are really doing and to exchange ideas with us," said Jorge Rebelo, secretary for ideological work of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, on Tuesday when he met with six members of the French "Culture et Liberte" organization who visited our country for about 3 weeks.

During the meeting the visitors said they have been quite impressed by everything they have seen in Mozambique, largely because they come from a country where information given out about the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM] is systematically distorted. "Our task now is to struggle against the flow of that information and, with the data and pictures we have gathered during this visit, provide accurate information in France about Mozambique," Gerard Roussel, head of the group, asserted.

The "Culture et Liberte" (Culture and Freedom) group is a federation of associations throughout French territory that says its objective is "to contribute to workers' cultural development in all aspects." For this purpose the organization carries out a campaign of cultural enrichment at business firms and residences, trying to free workers from bourgeois cultural models and advocating development of truly popular cultural concepts. It was created in 1970 and claims to be "independent of all churches, parties or unions."

## Hypocritical Information About Africa

During the meeting with the CC [Central Committee] secretary for ideological work, the head of the visiting delegation referred to the total absence in France of accurate information about our continent and especially about southern Africa, classifying existing information as "inaccurate" and "hypocritical."

He asserted that this reflected the position of the French government, which is now directly involved in three African conflicts--in Morocco, Chad and Zaire--and tries to present its intervention in those conflicts as "humanitarian aid."

"Moreover," he mentioned, "the French government, through the information agencies it controls, also tries to suggest that the present crisis of capitalism in France is caused by countries of the so-called Third World. Thus, there would be an economic crisis in France because the Third World countries, in becoming industrialized, would take markets away from French products or even because the Arab countries raised the price of petroleum."

This type of distorted information exerts a real influence on the population, who generally do not have access to any other information about developing countries or about the economic problems that confront the capitalist world. This has the objective of creating in the French people an unfavorable idea about developing nations, especially about those that follow a progressive path, to prevent the French people from being sympathetic to their struggles.

Gerard Roussel asserted that for this reason "we will struggle against imperialism in France and also against the imperialism practiced by France." He emphasized that French information furnishes readers an image of French "cooperation" in Africa based upon the relations of neocolonial domination that France maintains with some African countries. For all these reasons, he pointed out, it is important to provide the French public with opposing and accurate information about the African situation and French relations with Africa.

#### Mozambique: An Exemplary Experience

The head of the visiting delegation considered the Mozambique experience as "exemplary" in regard to the development path chosen by our country. "We think that, although no development model is exportable, the Mozambique model is very rich in experience and can provide inspiration for France itself," said Gerard Roussel.

He added that in France the existing concept about development, the dominant concept in various political circles, is that development is reduced to growth of gross national product. He felt that the concept of growth he found in Mozambique is better since it gives priority to solving principal social problems, to elimination of poverty.

#### Counteracting Imperialist Propaganda

In speaking during the meeting, the FRELIMO Party CC secretary for ideological work, Jorge Rebelo, recalled that our nation is now the target of an intense propaganda campaign by imperialism that seeks to present the public of capitalist countries an extremely negative image of Mozambique and of the revolutionary process in which the Mozambican people are now engaged.

"That is why your visit is important," said Jorge Rebelo, adding that the visitors could now report in their country a real, specific image of the situation we now face in Mozambique, so as to counteract the false propaganda spread by imperialism.

RADIO STRESSES CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLIDARITY BANK ARE VOLUNTARY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpts] We transcribe below the main topic of the "People's Newspaper" program broadcast yesterday by Mozambique Radio, entitled: "Let Us Increase Our Support to the Solidarity Bank, Strengthening National Unity and Proletarian Internationalism":

Socialism has the objective of abolishing the system that exploits and oppresses the working classes throughout the world and of abolishing all forms of division within humanity.

Building socialism is based upon the common struggle of workers throughout the world against exploitation; its foundation is the ideals of workers who aspire to live in peace and prosperity; and it means that problems of the working classes in a given country are perceived and profoundly experienced by the working classes of the whole world.

It is this movement, this common struggle known as militant solidarity that is growing among the working classes of the world. It is this struggle, this same solidarity that we felt when we received support from the socialist countries, from Tanzania and from Zambia during the people's war for liberation and that we continue to feel today. It is what is felt in the heart of the Mozambican working classes.

The Mozambican people, recognizing that their struggle cannot be waged in isolation, know that constructing socialism in their nation must necessarily be based upon close alliance between workers and peasants, upon their unity and solidarity with all patriotic forces and upon militant solidarity with the international working class and all anti-imperialist forces.

Our people realize today that solidarity is a necessity, because we do not feel completely free while other peoples very near us in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia are not yet free and while the same regimes that oppress and exploit them attack us militarily, trying to prevent our revolution from succeeding.

It is in this context that solidarity is a necessity for us and that it is carried out in various ways. Among these is the Solidarity Bank.

Created in our nation on 3 February 1976, the Solidarity Bank channels all voluntary popular contributions of the Mozambican workers into the service of building socialism in various ways.

The Solidarity Bank is thus an achievement of the Mozambican people. Through it we contribute so that many problems can be overcome.

Our contribution to the Solidarity Bank is an essentially political act, which means that any citizen can practice it entirely of his own free will.

Our enemies, the Xiconhocas [translation unknown], engage in activities that counteract this principle, trying to make us believe that it is another tax the Mozambican citizen must pay, against his will.

Another activity, no less widespread, is engaged in by those persons who, not being sufficiently well informed, compel workers to contribute to the Solidarity Bank.

It is an activity that must be fought against. Those who circulate the idea that it is a tax must be unmasked and a thorough explanation must be made in places where confusion still exists. The contribution is not compulsory; it is voluntary.

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## CEMENT COMPANY NATIONALIZED, LENGTHY DETAILS PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The People's Republic of Mozambique government has just nationalized the Mozambique Cement Company, an enterprise that owns the only three cement factories in our country. This decision, contained in a ministerial ruling dated yesterday, was announced yesterday afternoon by the minister of industry and energy, Julio Carrilho, during a meeting held for that purpose at this important company's factory in Matola.

On that occasion the industry and energy minister explained that this government action was taken because there has been a continual worsening in the Mozambique Cement Company's situation during recent years, without its owners or management having taken any action to change it.

Before the meeting with all workers at the CCM [Mozambique Cement Company] production unit in Matola, Minister Julio Carrilho held two other meetings, one with the workers' political and organizational officials and another with the Portuguese cooperators working at the factory, during which he explained the reasons that led our government to take this extreme measure, after many unsuccessful attempts had been made to induce the owners to carry out their responsibilities.

As a matter of fact, in practical terms, the Mozambique government has been supporting the CCM for a long time through successive investments, administrative and technical aid, and so forth. This year the company's debt to the Bank of Mozambique has risen to over 1 million contos, whereas in 1975 it was only 100,000 contos.

#### Strategic Importance

At his meeting with workers at the Matola production unit the industry and energy minister began by stressing the company's strategic importance, not only for the construction industry but also for the national economy as a whole.

"We do not feel that the Mozambique Cement Company is meeting the expectations we have established; it is not meeting the objectives that were

assigned to it by our government and our people. The situation has reached a point where a shutdown is imminent."

In 1975 the cement industry in Portugal was nationalized. CIMPOR [Portuguese Cement Company], the state enterprise founded at that time, became the principal stockholder in CCM, which until then had belonged to the Champalimaud group. Even so, CCM managed to stay on its feet until now thanks only to constant financing by the Bank of Mozambique. The company's administration was completely inoperative and only functioned as a "post-office box" for instructions that came from the principal stockholder in Lisbon. As Minister Julio Carrilho said, "beyond the fact that management was absent, it did not operate according to the interests of our people."

#### Irrecoverable Loss

As the ruling signed by the industry and energy minister determining the company's nationalization mentions, "it has been demonstrated that CCM management and the company's principal stockholder, evading their responsibilities, failed to provide--as they should have--factory, administrative and maintenance personnel, systematically eluding this responsibility by promising to eventually enter into a technical assistance contract between companies that, due solely to the principal stockholder, has been stalled since 1977, causing a situation of unbearable inertia."

Instead, CIMPOR sent to Mozambique, in a disorganized fashion, a smaller number of Portuguese technicians, who were not part of any previously established technical assistance plan, had not established any legal basis and, in any event, did not assure proper maintenance of the factories.

The company thus remained almost completely neglected technically and administratively, and only survived due to the aid given by the Mozambique government. At that point the factories were on the verge of being shut down, due to the fact that the majority of CIMPOR technicians must return to their country by the end of this month (August) and there is no prospect of reaching an agreement about the technical assistance contract.

The ministerial ruling states:

"Only very recently, at the beginning of July, did the CCM submit to the Ministry of Industry and Energy a proposed technical assistance contract with the principal stockholder, practically identical to that drafted at the end of 1977 but never signed by the principal stockholder, except for the innovation now introduced to impose abusively unacceptable, unreasonable and unsuitable conditions, which can only be understood as a deliberate attempt to sabotage from the start any possibility of agreement, thus again denying its role as principal owner of the CCM by the inherent refusal of responsibilities that are unavoidably theirs in this company's current state of affairs."

The ruling also points out that this situation "has direct consequences highly prejudicial to the national economy, having already caused delays in works of great importance for national reconstruction and irrecoverable loss in fulfilling the 1979-80 Central State Plan."

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CSO: 4401

## MAJOR GENERAL VERSTER DISCUSSES INSURGENCY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] **OTJIWARONGO:** People in the rural areas of SWA should establish an extensive information network to isolate Swapo terrorists infiltrating into the Territory. Major General Victor Verster, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of anti insurgency at Police Headquarters in Pretoria, said here on Friday.

Opening the Otjiwarongo Show Gen Verster, a former Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, said there was no instant solution to terrorism in SWA.

The international community showed no interest in the anti-insurgency efforts against Swapo, he said.

"We are alone in the resolution of this problem but we should not be put off because we are definitely able to cope with it."

"But we must understand that there are no instant solutions to the problem or any magic formula against it."

Apart from measures taken by the security forces, members of the public could do a great deal to counter insurgency in the Territory.

One hundred percent stability should be maintained under all circumstances and this also meant psychological

preparedness.

The economy should be kept in a wholesome state and the public should support the efforts of the Government to protect the people.

People living in the rural areas had a thorough knowledge of the culture and traditions of the indigenous population and good relations should be maintained with them at all times.

Together with a thorough knowledge of the topography of the Territory and the goodwill of the local population, the people of SWA had a great advantage over terrorists coming into the country.

"Armed with these advantages you should establish extensive information networks so that you may be able to isolate the terrorists."

"Terrorists are only human and once you deprive them of the basic commodities such as food, water and a place to sleep, they will quickly be demoralised."

Should the people of the Territory, especially in the rural areas, maintain an offensive action against terrorists, they would be able to destroy them.

Terrorists could only make "grand promises" to the in-

digenous people while the farming community could make a positive contribution.

In spite of sharp differences of opinion among the people there should be solidarity against the common enemy.

Gen Verster said the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity supported terrorism in the guise of decolonisation.

"According to the West only Ireland has terrorists these days," he said.

But the object of the Swapo terrorists was not to attain political sovereignty but to obtain the commodities and development of the country for nothing.

The tragedy was, he said, as had been amply illustrated elsewhere in Africa, that the terrorists did not have the know-how to maintain the infrastructure of a country once they had taken over.

What usually followed was chaos and famine.

"Russia, the main conductor in the terrorist orchestra, does nothing about hunger and chaos."

All it does is to supply these countries with second-hand weapons and we have to supply them with food," Gen Verster said. — Sapa.

# VILJOEN PROMISES IMPROVEMENTS FOR KATUTURA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 31 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Text] A totally new deal for the people of Katutura has been promised by the new AG in Awaseb SWA, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

The AG made it clear yesterday that an unprecedented effort will be made by the authorities in the Territory to boost housing development in the township, vastly improve essential services and overcome unemployment.

He was present at the monthly meeting of the Katutura Advisory Board and addressed local councillors.

The meeting was the first direct contact the AG has had with local leaders since he arrived in the Territory a fortnight ago.

Dr Viljoen is particularly sensitive to the plight of urban Blacks, having taken a close interest in the affairs of the people of Soweto when he was still based in Johannesburg.

The AG told the Board that he was particularly keen that "urban foundations" be established in SWA similar to the Urban Foundation in the Republic and that private enterprise should play a leading role.

As far as the establishment of urban foundations was concerned the AG said he had already spoken informally to the leaders of the SWA business community.

He had urged these business

leaders to make an investment in improving the quality of life for the urban Black.

Before the AG addressed the Advisory Board, the chairman of the Board, Cnr MJ van Taak, sketched the situation in Katutura for Prof Viljoen.

Katutura, Cnr van Taak said, was the second largest residential area in SWA. The approximate population of the township was 25 000.

The only source of income for Katutura was from rents from the 5 000 houses in the township.

This lack of income was the biggest stumbling block for the development of Katutura.

As a result there were certain problems. Only 40 per cent of the streets were lit. Only the major roads were tarred. There was a shortage of housing. Another 1 000 units were required.

Furthermore the abolition of influx control had resulted in an increase of unemployment

from two percent to 20 percent.

As a result of the abolition of influx control the original residents of Katutura were suffering.

Welfare services needed to be improved and there were no facilities for child care.

The establishment of a trade school should be one of the top priorities, Cnr van Taak said.

He appealed to the AG to take note of the needs of the residents of Katutura.

Prof Viljoen said he was still learning about SWA. "I may not have all the answer to the questions but I can assure you I have heard your questions," he said.

The chairman of the Board's management committee, Mr Johannes Huseb, told the AG that the Board had invited the former AG, Judge MT Steyn, to meet the councillors. This had not materialised but he was now very grateful that Prof Viljoen had responded to the invitation.

# SCHOOLTEACHER DESCRIBES ABDUCTION BY SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] **JOHANNESBURG:** A SWA schoolteacher, Mr Frank Bokhorst, said that armed Swapo members had abducted him into Angola through a hole in the border fence on a moonlit night ten months ago.

Interviewed by the Star newspaper here after his release by Swapo in Luanda on Monday, he said that at the beginning of the week he had seen sapper Johann van der Mescht, the South African soldier still being held by Angola. He was fit, tanned and keeping healthy by weightlifting.

During his own detention, Mr Bokhorst said, he had spent six months in an isolation cell and had gone on an eight-day hunger strike in protest against prison conditions.

This month, after an Angolan Government reshuffle, conditions had improved.

Mr Bokhorst said that last November 13 he and another teacher from the St Mary's Mission were sitting on a veranda when he was called to find about 10 armed Swapo men at the mission.

They said he had to accompany them. "What can you say to 10 guys with AKs?"

Mr Bokhorst said he knew of only six of the 17 people said to have been abducted at the same time.

He was taken across the border with another teacher, Mr Christie Aaron, and two students from a nearby seminary. The students appeared to have left voluntarily.

The Swapo force drove their captives towards the border in a stolen truck, whose headlights were turned off when it passed within about five kilometres of a South African army base.

"The Swapo group, which numbered about five, held their AK47 rifles out of the truck on the alert as they crossed the border.

It was the only time I was scared for my life, he said.

He feared landmines and attacks by SA or Unita forces.

The truck had crossed the border through a hole in the fence.

Mr Bokhorst said he was handed to Angolan authorities at Omji, about 50 km from the border. From there he was flown to Luanda, where he was questioned by members of Swapo's Central Committee.

"I saw Sam Nujoma, who

looked at me, smiled, and went off."

Mr Bokhorst said that after two months in an isolation cell, he was allowed out into the sun for an hour every week and watched television two nights a week.

After four months he staged a hunger strike and the food improved.

The staple prison diet had been rice and spaghetti. After the hunger strike, fresh meat and fish had been substituted for tinned products.

Shortly after he had moved to his second isolation cell, several prisoners had escaped, "and that was the end of the sunshine and television."

Earlier this month the Angolan Security Branch was abolished as part of the reshuffle and shortly afterwards all prisoners were allowed into the sunshine for an hour every day and were permitted to watch television regularly.

His release last week was a complete surprise, which he learned about only when taken to the Luanda Press conference.

"The International Red Cross was wonderful," Mr Bokhorst said. — Sapa

## NEW ARMY UNIFORMS, BADGES, INSIGNIA ANNOUNCED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] THE UNIFORM which will be worn throughout SWA by SWA soldiers from Thursday has been introduced to the Press.

This was a preview to probably the most historic moment of the Windhoek Agricultural Show when the Officer Commanding SWA Command, Major-General Jannie Geldenhuys, will introduce SWA's own Defence Force in the new uniform on Thursday, September 6, at 3 pm.

All badges and rank insignia will be in line with internationally known badges and insignia, but also unique to SWA. Not only the diamond, SWA's main asset, was used, but also animals such as the oryx, kudu, lion and broad headed eagle as well as SWA's "prehistoric" welwitschia mirabilis plant.

Much planning went into the selecting and the design of the final products. Internationally acceptable insignia like the Caduceus of the medical services, namely the snake on a staff, was not readily acceptable to many Southwesterners. In many instances a snake is viewed with mistrust and hatred in the Territory.

Instead the broken arrow, probably the oldest traditional insignia for a military surgeon was chosen for the SWA medical corps.

Public Relations Officer of SWA Command, Cmdt Bill Murray, explained that the broken arrow was first used by the Romans after they had seen tribes in North Africa use it. He also told an anecdote of how the tribes removed sandworms from under the skin with the split end of the arrow.

The insignia and badges were designed by SWA artist Koos van Ellinckhuijzen, who until recently was the official artist of the Department of Nature Conservation and Tourism.

Animals were chosen for the three forces of the army and the eagle for the air force. The oryx will be worn by all Formation Headquarters personnel, a lion by all Reaction Force (citizen force) and a kudu by all Territorial (commando) members.

Because the diamond is SWA's main asset it was felt that the stylised diamond shape would be an appropriate rank insignia. A single diamond would replace the SA star and a cluster of three diamonds the castle.

All these badges and the buttons, with an embossed oryx head thereon, have an oxidised silver finish which illustrates detail and design. Only metal rank insignia have a chromed finish. This was decided because diamonds have a smooth brilliant finish.

The welwitschia was used on the peaks of the Bates pattern caps to be worn by officers with the rank of major and higher. Warrant officers will also wear these caps, but without any embroidery. Besides the embroidered welwitschia on the peak the four basic insignia of the oryx, kudu, lion and eagle will also be worn on the caps and berrets.

The welwitschia plant cones will also be used on collar gorget patches for generals, brigadiers, colonels and chaplains. All other ranks will wear metal oxidised silver dollar badges according to their corps classification, for example two crossed bayonets for infantry, front view of a tank for armour, two crossed gun barrels of the old type muzzle load ship's gun for artillery, a lightning flash with two arrow heads pointing sideways for signals, a sheaf of wheat for support services, two crossed axes and a traditional type grenade for engineers, three intermeshed gears for technical services and a perpendicular sword surrounded by a wreath of welwitschia leaves for military police.

Unfortunately such now accepted signia as the parson crow of the Bushmen and the leaping leopard of 41 Battalion will then no longer be worn. Being a reactionary force unit 41 will now wear the lion on their glengarries, which they will keep unchanged.



FOREIGN MINISTER ON AFRICAN PROBLEMS, NONALINEMENT

Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Interview with Nigerian Commissioner for External Affairs Henry E.O. Adefope by Boussad Abdiche, in Algeria: "Morocco Will Regret Its Stance on the West Sahara"--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Excellency, one of the most acute problems in Africa at present is the problem of decolonization. Nigeria has always worked effectively for the continent's total liberation. Can you say something about the situation in southern Africa?

[Answer] Let us take the problem of Zimbabwe first. Our country was involved in the recent initiative aimed at holding a constitutional conference in London to be attended by all sides and lead to new elections in Zimbabwe. The commonwealth countries would send observers to this election to insure that it was free and fair. Any failure to apply the decisions which we took in Lusaka would result in the continuation of the armed struggle.

As regards Namibia, we are still asking the five Western powers to exert pressure on South Africa to enable the UN contact group and UN troops to organize elections in Namibia.

As regards South Africa itself, we think that the time has come for the Western countries to stop investing in that country. However, South Africa will be fully liberated; it is only a question of time.

[Question] Nigeria is a member of the OAU ad hoc committee on the West Sahara. In the light of the results of the Monrovia summit at which Africa expressed support for the Saharan people's self-determination and of the latest developments in the region, what is your assessment of the situation, Mr Minister?

[Answer] My government published a statement congratulating Mauritania for applying the resolutions taken at Monrovia and also for reaching agreement with the Polisario after which Mauritania evacuated the section of the West Sahara which it had occupied. We also expressed our disappointment at the initiative taken by Morocco in occupying the section of the

West Sahara evacuated by Mauritania. We think it is deplorable that Morocco should take such a step. However, it can still withdraw and unless it does it will eventually regret its stance which will not lead to peace in the region. Morocco's conduct is also an affront to our organization--the OAU. This can only lead to Morocco's isolation in our continent's affairs.

[Question] It was in Lagos that the various sides in the Chad conflict succeeded in reaching agreement. Are we moving toward definitive peace and national reconciliation in this country?

[Answer] We think that there is every chance of a definitive peace in Chad because the agreement which was signed in Lagos was drafted by the parties concerned themselves. Provided there is no foreign intervention there is a better chance of a lasting peace in this country than ever before.

[Question] Mr Minister, the nonaligned summit is due to open in Havana shortly. What points will your delegation uphold in particular?

[Answer] Our delegation thinks that the most important point is to do everything possible to maintain the impetus of the nonaligned movement. We believe that whatever the problems facing us we should not forget the fundamental principles which led us to set up this movement. This means that we must remain nonaligned in deed as well as in word.

[Question] As from 1 October your country will have a civilian government. Will the present foreign policy be continued or are modifications planned?

[Answer] It is not impossible that the new government will make changes in our foreign policy but all the indications so far and the statement made by the new president elect suggest that Nigeria's present foreign policy will be pursued.

[Question] The relations of friendship and cooperation between Algeria and Nigeria are strong and are continually being strengthened. Can you add anything to that?

[Answer] Certainly. Although relations between our two countries have always been friendly I think there are still fields in which we could strengthen this friendship still further. This could be done by more frequent exchange visits not only at official level but at ministerial level.

We could also increase our exchanges in the fields of sport, culture, education and of course in the field of technical cooperation.

OBASANJO RECEIVES THATCHER MESSAGE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Sep 79 p 9

[Text] The Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, on Thursday, received a special message from the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The message was delivered at Dodan Barracks by the British High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mr Mervyn Brown.

General Obasanjo reaffirmed Nigeria's commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

On the proposed constitutional conference on Zimbabwe, General Obasanjo urged that it would be in the best interest of both countries, and Africa if decisive and honest progress were made in solving the problem.

General Obasanjo further confirmed that Nigeria supports any move for genuine peaceful solution, adding that based on the past experience Nigerians cautiously watch the progress of the proposed conference and that the nation will support honest intentions for a constitutional settlement.

The Head of State stressed that Nigeria believes that the conference should be given a chance to either succeed or fail, adding that the country's policy is based on principle and not personality.

Mr Brown appealed for closer cooperation and understanding between Nigeria and Britain.

CSO: 4420

COMMENT, REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

'NEW NIGERIAN' on Election

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial: "The Constitution Works"]

[Text]

THE declaration of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as the President-elect is welcome for a number of reasons. His party, the NPN, is the only one which has permeated throughout the country. In all the five elections the NPN has run consistently ahead of the others in its depth and breadth of support. In the Presidential election the party was first in nine states, second in nine states and third in one state — Lagos. It is doubtful, if on their performance in the five elections some of the parties would have qualified for registration under FEDECO's rule. NPN's victory is therefore the only outcome consistent with the voting trends.

Secondly, the country has been spared the ugly prospect of shoddy political horse-trading and corruption likely to have attended a run-off electoral college vote. As soon as the new government settles down it should sponsor a constitutional change to replace the electoral college ballot with a second universal ballot. In the NN of [15/6/79] we took issue with Dr. Okezie on his interpretation of the Constituent Assembly decisions on the second ballot. But on reflection, the universal balloting option though immensely difficult logistically gives less room for a perversion of the electoral will and consequently a loss of confidence in the system and

ultimately the democratic process.

In addition by having a president as well as all the 19 Governors elected on first ballot, the system has proved its workability and perhaps suitability in a mixed and divergent society such as ours. The fact that some of the other parties which have lost dispute FEDECO's interpretation is hardly surprising; if and when the matter goes to constitutional litigation all parties have a duty to abide by the Supreme Court decision.

There is something to be said for all the candidates as a result of this election. Alhaji Shehu from a quiet start to the presidency. Dr. Azikiwe, although a late-comer has managed remarkably to solidify Ibo support behind him. Malam Aminu for a remarkable victory in Kano and even more remarkable Gubernatorial victory in Kaduna. And to Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim having started well by preaching politics without bitterness, though regrettably he did not maintain that standard to the end. Chief Awolowo for his tireless campaigning to emerge undisputed leader of the Yorubas. That none of the others looked remotely like winning was because of the narrowness of their appeal. That is the prime lesson for the other four parties when they get down to think about 1983.

The nation should also spare a thought for FEDECO. Its preparations in practical terms have not been over-thorough. Its handling of some of the elections has been terribly slipshod and there is circumstantial evidence to suggest that its officials were cornered by one or other of the parties in their localities. FEDECO have also turned an eagle eye on some candidates by clearing them and a blind eye on others with shabby reputations by allowing them to contest. For future elections FEDECO must improve on the quality of its navy. Nevertheless, at the last, FEDECO has come out with a prompt and decisive interpretation of the electoral law. It has saved the country from a simmering crisis by the firmness of its action.

It would have been wonderful for the new government to take off unencumbered by dispute about its manner of assuming office. However, in Nigeria that is hardly possible. The NPN would do well to bear in mind susceptibilities of the areas where other parties did well. Its victory was satisfactory but not overwhelming. Its choice of people to help Alhaji Shehu run the government will suggest the kind of performance we can expect, and that will be discussed tomorrow.

'NEW NIGERIAN' on Transition

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial]: "Manual for Hand-Over"

[Text]

WITH the elections now out of the way and most of the petitions arising from them settled, it is time to turn attention to the modality of the physical hand-over by the outgoing military administration to the incoming civilian governments both at the national and state levels. So far there has been no public statement by the government of the day on arrangements for the hand-over beyond the reassuring statement by the Head of State at Ibadan that whatever happens they will hand over on October 1. But there is quite a lot of spadework and consultations to be done if the hand-over is to be smooth.

As things stand now we may have only the President and the Governors and their deputies being sworn in on October 1. Their ministers and commissioners cannot be sworn in until they are confirmed by the Senate and State Assemblies, respectively. However, it does not seem that these bodies can meet before the hand-over date. We think this needs not to be the case. Section 3, sub-section 2 of Decree No. 25 of 1978 provides that "the Head of the Federal Military Government may, where circumstances warrant, by order published in the Gazette appoint a date earlier than 1st October, 1979 for the coming into force of any of the provisions of the constitution specified in the order." We strongly suggest that the section of the constitution dealing with legislative bodies and their work should be brought into force in the first week of September.

When this is done the legislatures can be summoned by the duly appointed clerks-designate of each legislative body. Members of the legislative houses can then be sworn in. They will then elect their speakers. By the time these ceremonies are over the necessary negotiations between the various political parties to identify potential ministers would have been completed and the assemblies would have been ready to consider the members of the executive councils being proposed by chief executives at the national and state levels. The President/Governors can then be sworn in on the same day. If the promulgation of the legislative bodies is left until October then we are going to have a vacuum in the country, unless, of course, we want to have an interim government of civil servants.

One other issue that deserves careful attention is the issue of appointment of heads of certain strategic institutions that require the approval of the Senate and State Assemblies as the case may be. Already the recent appointments of the Chief Justice of the Federation and the Chief of the Army Staff by the

Supreme Military Council have received serious criticism. Nobody doubts the professional competence of the eminent Nigerians appointed or their eligibility and suitability. But in view of the fact that the mode of such appointments has been outlined in the constitution that will soon come into effect, the action of the Supreme Military Council on this occasion has been viewed as a violation of the living spirit of the new constitution. We too had occasion in the past [NN 18/5/79] to draw attention to this anomaly. It is best to leave such appointments henceforth to the incoming administration. It is not wise to saddle the next government with individuals and consequently activities for which the civilian administration cannot rightly be held accountable. Present incumbents of such posts can continue to hold office until the end of the year by which time the new government would have settled down.

Finally, we believe there is the urgent need to start regular and continued consultation between the members of the present administration and the incoming governments at federal and state levels. Many issues ought to be settled by the date of the hand-over. Briefing sessions on all aspects of policies and government activities should be arranged. The incoming governments are not bound to adopt any of the policies of their predecessors but it will help matters if they know the thinking and the rationale behind their decisions and actions as well as the problems of implementation of policies. Working parties should also be appointed to sort out the mundane issues of who goes to what office and what house. This will remove the minor pinpricks that might hinder smooth hand-over. All in all there is much to do before October 1, and it is advisable to get cracking right away.



## Appeal to Ibos

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

AN Ibo leader, Chief Njoku Okereke has warned all Ibos to guard against being misled by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe's current political manoeuvring with Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

In a statement Chief Okereke issued last Wednesday in Lagos, he vowed that the Ibos have the most important task of helping to build a united, peaceful and prosperous Nigeria.

The statement was titled "Ibos must help to build a united Nigeria with or without Zik."

He called on the Ibos to re-examine the role which Dr. Azikiwe had played in the leadership of the Ibos in the past and to remember that he did lead them into the last civil war only to run away on a self imposed exile in Great Britain while they were left to suffer and sacrifice their lives in thousands.

Chief Okereke pointed out that Dr. Azikiwe was now acting as the spokesman of Chief Awolowo, who he said, betrayed the Ibos when they attempted to secede.

He made it clear that no Ibo man was prepared to be involved in any conflict because of Dr. Azikiwe or Chief Awolowo.

Chief Okereke described the victory of Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president-elect as nothing short of a magnificent design of God.

He said the Ibos had nothing to lose under the leadership of Alhaji Shehu Shagari "for he is an honest, reliable, hard working and God-fearing man."

"We must thank God for sparing this great country the ravages of the corruption-infested electoral college system", Chief Okereke said.

The Ibo leader disclosed that it was no secret that one of the disappointed political parties had earmarked five million Naira for use in bribing their way into victory.

In Chief Okereke's opinion, if Dr. Azikiwe, Chief Awolowo and Alhaji Waziri were not prepared to help build a greater Nigeria, but would rather destroy what the country had achieved, "let them do so without any assistance from the Ibos."

He further warned that Ibos must not allow themselves to be used by Dr. Azikiwe and Chief Awolowo again, adding that we must follow the leadership of the only man we can trust, Alhaji Shehu.

Chief Okereke then reasoned that if the Ibos were united in voting for the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) led by Dr. Azikiwe in the last elections, they should in the same vein use the great force

with determination for constructive and progressive goals of endorsing the declared result of the presidential election.

In addition, the Ibos should use the same force of unity to help Alhaji Shehu in the most important task of building a greater Nigeria, he said.

"God loves Nigeria, and we the Ibos are an integral part of her. We must help to make Nigeria grow in unity, in peace and in prosperity, with or without Dr. Azikiwe," Chief Okereke concluded.

In another congratulatory message sent by the NPN members resident in Suleja, Niger State and signed by Mr. Christopher Oporum, prayed for God's guidance and direction in every decision the president-elect might arrive at, in the best interest of the nation and world peace in general.

## Attack on 'TRIBUNE'

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Aug 79 p 1

[Editorial: "A Gross Act of Provocation"]

[Text]

IN the last six and a half years the New Nigerian Newspapers and its present and past Chief Executives have been subjected to a series of violent attacks by the Nigerian Tribune. Some of the write-ups by the Tribune have been so outrageous that our legal advisers have recommended libel action. The New Nigerian has always turned a blind eye to these provocations reasoning that it may be due to the excess of a jealous rival. In fact we continued to co-operate with the Tribune to the extent of supplying them with newspaper when they were in danger of ceasing publication. Some of their cheques bounced but we still regarded these as pardonable lapses. Management and senior editorial staff of the Tribune nonetheless allowed these attacks on the New Nigerian to continue. A new peak has now been reached.

The Nigerian Tribune in its edition of Thursday, 23rd August, 1979 has published a manuscript which had been proposed as a New Nigerian editorial. In the manuscript the leader writer advised the NPN to drop the Akintide interpretation of what constitutes two-thirds of 19 states for purposes of the presidential elections. He also advised FEDECO to convene the electoral college. We disown the publication and denounce the attempt to represent it as a New Nigerian editorial. This is the grossest act of irresponsibility a newspaper can commit.

The correct position of the New Nigerian on the issue is reflected in the editorial of our edition of 20th August, 1979. We welcome the declaration of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as president-elect because he has the widest electoral support in the country. We repeat: the country has been spared of the ugly prospect of shabby political horse-trading and corruption likely to have attended the run-off electoral college vote.

The write-up published by the Tribune was a suggested editorial which was turned down. This practice is not un-

usual. It goes on in all newspapers all over the world day in day out. It was common knowledge that when Gowon announced his nine-point programme in 1970 the Tribune wrote a critical editorial but withdrew it. What is unusual is to have such write-up published in another newspaper and attempt to show it as the opinion of the newspaper that has refused to publish it. What is more, by using Yoruba members of staff whose sympathies are for UPN, they are jeopardising their position.

The publication by the Tribune is unethical and an act of provocation. It is a comment on the sad state of relationship between the Tribune and other Nigerian newspapers. We condemn in the strongest terms the action of the Tribune. If the Tribune continues with its attacks on people from other sections of the Nigerian community simply because its candidate has not won an election the end result of its action would be to invite destruction on itself and its mentors. Immediate appropriate action is being taken on the New Nigerian staff and the Tribune.

## ARMY RECRUITMENT TO BE ON QUOTA BASIS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Aug 79 pp 1, 10

[Article by Joshua Edogbo]

[Text]

RECRUITMENT into the army would now be based strictly on quota system and would be made to reflect the federal character of the nation.

To this end, an equal number of places would henceforth be allocated to each of the 19 states of the federation in all military training institutions.

This was announced yesterday by the Chief of Army Staff, Lt General T Y Danjuma, while addressing the passing out parade of First Regular Recruits at the Army Depot in Zaria.

General Danjuma who was the guest of honour as well as the reviewing officer at the parade, however, regretted that enrolment into the army had not been encouraging in some states in the north.

The chief of army staff therefore appealed specifically to the governments of Niger, Sokoto, Borno and Kaduna states to endeavour to fill their quota in the army.

He emphasised that no section of the country could afford not to have representatives in the army. He, however, assured that the quota system would not lower the standard of the force.

General Danjuma announced earlier in his speech that the pace of development in the

country had now reached an advanced stage that illiterates could no longer be recruited into the army.

This, he explained, would enable soldiers to handle sophisticated military equipment. He further stressed that possession of First Leaving School Certificate would be the minimum qualification for entry into the army.

The chief of army staff disclosed that the practice whereby professionals were exempted from military training before they were posted to their various units would be discontinued, stressing that military training prepared soldiers to face the rigours of the force.

Commenting briefly on the demobilisation in the army, General Danjuma expressed satisfaction with the efforts so far made. He said that the exercise had yielded good

results, hence the commencement of the recruitment exercise of able-bodied men and women into the force.

He said that the passing out parade which he was witnessing was a unique one for so many reasons among which were the presence of women among the passing out recruits and because of the fact that they were the first regular recruits to be trained since the end of the civil war.

General Danjuma finally advised the passing out recruits to be dedicated, disciplined and obedient. Altogether, 192 recruits including 33 women passed out of the depot. The colourful parade was watched by senior military officers including the Commandant of the Nigerian Defence Academy (NDA), Major General Joseph Garba and the Commandant of the Military School, Zaria, Col. C.D. Mdieme.

## NEW BARGE CARRIER SHIPS SUITABLE FOR NIGERIA TRADE

London WEST AFRICA in English 27 Aug 79 pp 1541-1544

[Article by Dr. David Hillings, University of London]

[Excerpts]

THIS AUGUST West Africa has been introduced to a unique form of maritime transport with the inauguration of services between Europe and Lagos and Warri by Baco-Liner I, a vessel specially designed with the particular characteristics of West African trade in mind. The vessel's odd sounding name derives from the fact that she is able to carry barges and containers, a combination not before used in West African shipping.

The barge as a unit for moving goods has many advantages over the container. Thus, much of West Africa's export trade of agricultural products, logs and timber products and the imports of construction material, cement, machinery and equipment make ideal commodities but are most unsuitable for containers. A very high percentage of the containers to West Africa return empty north-bound. There is no reason why the containers cannot be carried on the barges and for many parts of West Africa a smaller barge-load of containers may be a more effective way of introducing containerisation than with specialised container vessels and elaborate port facilities. The smaller barges are also far better suited to cargo handling operations in the inclement weather conditions of West Africa's rain season than large ships can hope to be.

Why is it then that barge carriers are not already in use in West Africa? It is known that some of the shipping companies serving West Africa have considered the possibility

only to dismiss it for technical and economic reasons. They have argued that the barge carriers were too large for West African ports, that the sea conditions made it impossible to handle the barges except in ports and that the investment for the large ships was too high. It is certainly true that the first generation barge carriers were designed specifically for American trades and with overall capacities of 39-43,000 deadweight tonnes and draughts of 0.7 to 12.4m. they were very big ships and far too big for West Africa. These American design standards were accepted as the basis for assessment of the system in West Africa and not surprisingly found unsuitable. It is only now that an enterprising West German shipping company has designed a barge carrying ship with West African ports and trade specifically in mind. This is Baco-Liner I which is now at sea bound for Lagos and Warri with 12 loaded barges each of some 800 tonnes capacity, over 400 containers, many of them refrigerated, and some of the deck space taken by construction material.

Baco-Liner I is not only new to West Africa but is a unique design of vessel. She is based on a concept of Captain H. Moncke of Hamburg and the design has been developed and the ship constructed by the Thyssen Nordseewerke in Emden. The ship has been described as the "new transport system without port waiting time" and should it live up to this will undoubtedly make some other shipping companies in West Africa regret their own all too conservative approach to ship design.

The ship is 205m in length and has a beam of 28.5m and has an overall capacity of 21,000 tonnes. What is important is the draught of only 6.65m, which is very low for a ship of that size and will allow her to enter a number of ports now unable to accommodate even much smaller ships. The ship can carry 12 Baco barges each of 24.0m. in length, 9.5m. beam and having a capacity of about 800 tonnes. Of particular interest is the method by which the barges are taken on to the mother ship. The ship is ballasted to a draught of 7.7m., the large double bow doors are opened and in the partial shelter provided by the doors themselves the barges can be floated into the ship's docking space.

Initially Baco-Liner 1 is calling at Bremen, Vlissingen (Holland) and Sheerness in Europe and Lagos and Warri in Nigeria. For her first voyage she had a full load of barges from Bremen and Vlissingen and also containers from these ports and Sheerness. She has been dropping empty barges at the ports in preparation for her second voyage. At Lagos the vessel will in fact use a deep-water berth but it must be emphasised that while this is convenient if available it is not essential to the smooth operation of the system. The use of Warri is significant in that access to the port is restricted to vessels of small draught, and normally therefore of small size, by the shallow depths at the Escravos River entrance to the delta. The port of Warri is currently being extended, the town is now a main centre of the oil industry and the location of Nigeria's second oil refinery, is to be the location of a direct reduction steel making plant and is an important base for navigation on the Niger River. The development of Nigeria's first integrated iron and steel plant at Ajaokuta inland on the Niger could provide the basis for a vast amount of barge-borne traffic on the river both during construction and later when in operation for processing materials and the export of finished steel. Barge carrying ships such as Baco-Liner provide the logical seaward extensions of these inland waterway routes and the planned improvement of the Niger for navigation will certainly assist this.

REDUCED EXPORT DEPENDENCE ON OIL URGED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Sep 78 pp 1, 24

[Article by Cyprian Agbor]

[Text] "Nigeria has a high export potential and we only need to explore the possibilities of orientating and diversifying our production to suit an export oriented industrialization, instead of relying on import substitution--the domestic production of non-durable consumer goods, in an effort to replace the banned imported items." Mr. G. O. Niyi, the Director of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council, was speaking at a meeting of manufacturers held last week in Ikeja.

He pointed out the danger of relying on a single commodity, crude oil, which he said, accounted for over 90 per cent of our export earnings. He said the need for greater reliance on the country's resources could not be over-emphasised in view of the unexpected shortfall in petroleum production coupled with the drastic decline in projected income from the oil sector.

Mr. Niyi said that one characteristic feature of export trade development in developing countries was the high concentration on the export of a few agricultural and mineral commodities (traditional exports), with little or no export of manufactured or industrial products and services.

He enumerated such commodities as cocoa, rubber, cotton, timber and ground-nuts and said, these were mostly exported raw or in semi-processed form to metropolitan countries to serve as inputs in the production of industrial goods that were in turn imported by the developing countries.

He said that it would pay Nigeria more in terms of foreign exchange to process those commodities here and then export them as finished products.

In answer to a question Mr. Niyi said, instead of exporting raw coffee, what stops us from grinding it first here so as to earn more from it. Instead of exporting plywood why not manufacture components for the makers of television sets abroad, he said.

This, he went on, would create a good reputation for Nigeria abroad and also swell our foreign exchange earnings.

Mr. Niyi added that in Nigeria, there had been a basic pattern of deficit in the invisible account for her balance of payments. He said the magnitude of the deficit had assumed larger proportions in recent years to the extent that the deficits more than offset any surplus in the visible trade account, thereby resulting in net deficit or at least reduced surplus in the current account of the balance of payments.

In order to stem this deteriorating trend in the non-oil sector, he said, government took various policy measures to stimulate the development of the country's export trade.

Enumerating the advantages of manufactured exports on the industrialisation process, Mr. Niyi said that by increasing the foreign exchange earnings they remove some of the balance of payments problems which often appear during rapid industrialisation.

He said they also enable firms to use large scale production methods and make specialisation possible.

He said it also brought about the reduction of product variety in individual industries and facilitates participation in international divisions of the production process.

Mr. Niyi emphasised that familiarity with international markets and competition abroad provided incentives for technical change and product quality improvements.

CSO: 4420



COMMENTS MADE ON INCREASED STORAGE FACILITIES FOR PETROLEUM

Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Sep 79 AB

[Commentary by (Zero Waukadi) on the new oil depots]

[Text] Petroleum products anywhere in the world represent the one single commodity required for stabilizing industrial and commercial activities. In particular, Nigeria as one of the world's leading oil producers has come to rely entirely on petroleum products for development in all sectors of her economy.

But the construction of storage facilities and the distribution of petroleum products in this country has faced serious private problems. Until recently this task was entrusted in the hands of seven private petroleum product marketing companies whose combined storage was inadequate because it could only hold a two weeks supply.

There was also the problem created by the distribution of the product which was hauled long distances by ships, coastal barges, rails and road tankers. Added to this were the difficulties arising from the limited number of retail outlets to sell the products to the people. The result has been that even when the products were available, there were still shortages in various parts of the country. Sometimes (?blight and destruction) in the transport system had caused undue hardship on fuel scarcity. In addition half of those damage has often been done to our neighborhoods as a result of accidents by road tankers carrying petroleum products. [sentence as heard] It is in order to eliminate these problems that the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) embarked on a program of constructing an effective distribution network for petroleum products. The 12 newly completed depots which were built at the cost of 195 million naira will bring to 20 the number of fuel storage facilities located in most state capitals and other specific areas throughout the country. They are interconnected and hooked to the three main refinery stations at Kaduna, (Woru) and Port-Harcourt by a 3,000 kilometer long multi-product pipeline. These pipelines are designed to transport in a properly programmed sequence four different products including (?motor storage), gas, oil and kerosene to all parts of the federation. When fully operational, the depots will

increase the present petroleum products storage capacity to almost 2 million metric tons from 0.18 million metric tons. This means in practical terms that each area is guaranteed reserve of product enough to last an average of 90 days based on 1983 projections [words indistinct] month.

To insure that the petroleum products reach the people, the corporation is soon to take up an arrangement that will involve more Nigerians in the retail trade marketing of the product. One other important aspect of the project is the fact that it will be operating with less [word indistinct] to the life of the people. This is because every pump station is equipped with a fire and smoke detection alarm which gives automatic indication to the control room of any abnormal condition which might be fire hazard. For this purpose also, every depot has a fire fighting system consisting of a water tank and pump hydrant as well as automatic hazard sensing and fire attack equipment. There are also extinguisher facilities. Besides, a permanent telecommunication system is being established to monitor any discrepancies that may occur in the pipeline between input and delivery of product. Despite these safety [as printed] devices however, it must be stressed that every Nigerian should adhere to the appeal by the corporation that the pipeline should be respected and cared for. The reason is that the petroleum products in the pipeline are extremely volatile and more highly inflammable than the crude oil. Disruption at any point could be ruinous not only to the neighborhood but also to the economy of the nation. Everybody has therefore the duty to report any petroleum leakage or spillage to the nearest law enforcement agency or the office of the NNPC. There is no doubt that with a steady supply of petroleum products, the national economic activities could now be planned and maintained without fear of fuel shortages.

CSO: 4420

## FUNDING TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

### Technology Funding

Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 79 AB

[Text] At the conference on science and technology development in Vienna, Austria, Nigeria has suggested three principles on which funding for science and technology for development can be based. The leader of the country's delegation to the meeting, Professor (Oluole Awukoya), said that all nations belonging to the United Nations should contribute a minimum sum which will be uniform for all and within the capacity of the rich and the poor. All nations he added, should contribute according to their financial capacity. Such contributions should be uniform and governed by an agreed formula which would enable member nations to obtain their [word indistinct] target for funds. Professor (Awukoya) also suggested that a pledging session be called where member states could signify their commitment to the survival of the human race in relation to what they spend on armament or savings accruing from disarmament. It is the magnitude of the funds thus mobilized that will determine to what extent the United Nations can become the guardian of man's evolutionary destiny in science and technology for development, he declared.

### Political Problem

Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Aug 79 AB

[Station commentary on the Vienna conference on science and technology for development]

[Excerpts] The conference brings together representatives of all member countries of the United Nations. Its primary objective centers on the adoption of concrete decisions on how to apply science and technology in establishing a new economic order. This presupposes meaningful cooperation between the developed and the developing countries in building and strengthening science and technology facilities, especially in the relatively new nations. Success in the establishment of a new economic order will require the setting up of acceptable conditions for the transfer of technology to developing countries.

The organizers of the Vienna conference believe that in order to achieve this objective, there must be a way of sharing knowledge and experience by all members of the international community. It is also felt that an attempt must be made to improve the capability for policy making in science and technology in each member country of the United Nations. All told, the realization of the new economic order will depend to a large extent on how science and technology is applied by the developing nations to the purpose of self-reliance.

This is particularly relevant to Nigeria, a predominantly agricultural country with substantial petroleum and other natural resources, and yet an importer of food and some goods that should be produced locally. The current challenge consists of setting standards for development adaptation and utilization of suitable technology for agricultural, industrial and social development. [words indistinct] dependence on foreign technology for national economic and social activities bristles with a number of problems. These include the use of foreign exchange to acquire patent rights and foreign technical experts, as well as for the importation of sometimes inappropriate technology as well as those of external research and development. All these tend to slow down the speed of integrated local development of science and technology in conformity with the data they need for the people. It is a situation like this that necessitated the creation of the National Science and Technology Development Agency.

The task of the institute is enormous because advanced nations are becoming more and more reluctant in transferring technological information that may lead to greater national capabilities in other countries. Nigeria expects that for some time to come a fair amount of industrial and commercial technology will probably continue to be withheld for reasons of national security or private commercial gain. Well recognized also is the fear of some multinational corporations that export of industrial technology will result in loss of jobs and markets at home and abroad. The essence of Nigeria's position is therefore that the kernel of the problem posed for the United Nations conference on science and technology for development is not merely scientific or technology but also political. Nevertheless, the Vienna conference should be used as another opportunity to search for ways to remove the present disparity in the acquisition and utilization of knowledge in science and technology for the benefit of all mankind.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**INDUSTRIAL COURSE IN USSR**--The vice-president of the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers, Mr. Joseph Akinlaja, left Lagos by air yesterday for Moscow, USSR, to attend industrial relations course for six weeks. Mr. Akinlaja, former president of the BP Workers' Union, is one of the union leaders sponsored by the Nigeria Labour Congress for the course. He is expected to visit some European countries before returning to Nigeria in October. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 Sep 79 p 5]

**JULY OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES**--Nigeria's oil production in July was at a daily average of 2.38 million barrels while export was at the rate of 2.17 million barrels per day. Data released by the Oil Producers Trade Section of the Lagos Chambers of Commerce and Industry last week showed that the various producing companies maintained their relative shares of the total output. The Shell-BP-NNPC, produced at a daily rate of 1.338 million barrels amounting to 56.2 per cent of the total. Gulf-NNPC accounted for 16.5 per cent of total production with a daily output of 0.392 million, while Mobil-NNPC accounted for 10.9 per cent with 0.259 million barrels per day. Agip-Phillips-NNPC, maintained its fourth place position with a production of 0.238 million barrels per day, amounting to 10.0 per cent of the total production. The other five companies, Elf-NNPC, Texaco-NNPC, NNPC-Ashland, Pan Ocean and Tenneco-Mobile-Sunray; produced 0.153 million barrels per day and accounted for 6.4 per cent of the total. Deliveries to the country's two refineries at Port Harcourt and Warri were at a daily average of 109,269 barrels per day. The Port Harcourt refinery took an average of 43,362 barrels per day while the Warri refinery took 65,907 barrels daily. Both refineries, from the figures, operated substantially below capacity during the month. [Text] [Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Sep 79 p 7]

**NORTHERN STATES CROP PROSPECTS**--Encouraging reports have been recorded by field agricultural experts in some northern states on prospects of crops in various farms in the states. The reports which were compiled by our team of reporters indicated that the crops were doing well in their various farms. It was, however, stressed that in view of the prospects of the crops, it was too early to start forecasting a bumper harvest. Our correspondent, Abdulsalami Zubaïru, in Zaria sent in this report: There is a high hope



for both the earlier and late crops this farming season, although it could be dangerous to start forecasting a bumper harvest now. Revealing this at an interview with me in Zaria, the Director of the Agricultural Extension and Research Liaison Service (AERLS), of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Dr. Michael Babatunde Ajakaiye, said that the middle of August this year had been an ideal period for such forecast. Dr. Ajakaiye who was happy over the general rainfall in the country and particularly the ten northern states, added that rainfalls so far have been satisfactory except in some parts of Kwara State--Okene and Oyi Local Government areas--where late rainfalls were recorded. He was also of the belief that despite the late rains from these areas hope was still high. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Aug 79 p 1]

LAGOS WATER SUPPLY PROJECT--A contract for the construction of water trunk mains and pipelines all over Lagos metropolis was signed on Monday in Ikeja by the Lagos State Commissioner for Works, Mr Michael O. Kosoko. It is estimated to cost N55,418,935. The deal known as contract "8" is the third in the series of water expansion projects in the state. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr Kosoko stressed the importance of the project to the consumers pointing out that without the construction of pipelines, it would be impossible to reach millions of water subscribers in Lagos. The project which will be executed by a French company, Socsea Balency, and an indigenous partner, Socsea Nigeria Limited, is expected to be completed in 30 months. Mr Kosoko however, appealed to the contractors to take the project as a great challenge, and to endeavour not only to finish the job earlier than scheduled, but to carry it out according to designs and specifications. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Sep 79 p 11]

PROPOSED LAGOS COMMUTER LINE--The Lagos State Governor-elect, Alhaji Lateef Jakande has announced plans to build a new rail line, specially designed for commuters, in Lagos. Revealing the plan during an interview, Alhaji Jakande said that the new rail system would link Ikoyi and Ikeja when completed. Tinubu Square is envisaged as a passenger terminus for the proposed line. A board will be set up early in October to supervise the project which will be executed in three phases, and it is estimated that the first phase will cost N66 million. The board will select the equipment to be used, invite interested companies, and determine the route of the railway. About the only constraint on the speedy execution of the project will be overseas suppliers' willingness to ship ordered equipment on time, he said. Alhaji Jakande defended the estimated cost of the project and said, "I'm convinced that that amount of money will be money well-spent in relieving the masses of the painful experience of commuting which they now have to undergo." [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Sep 79 p 5]

**NATIONAL ID CARD SYSTEM**--Nigeria's National Identification System was launched at Dodan Barracks in Lagos yesterday with the Head of State, General Olusegun Obasanjo, as the first to be registered. Under the system, all Nigerians of 18 years and above will be issued with National Identity Cards. The registration exercise was carried out by the permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mr. Adamu Fila, assisted by the director of immigration, Mr Aliyu Mohammed. Details on the Identity Card include the name of the Nigerian, his or her birth place and year of birth, state of origin, local government area of origin, occupation, sex, tribe and blood group, which will later be fed into the national computers. Arrangements have been made for each local government in the country to be provided with photo-machines for the registration exercise. Similar ceremonies will be launched in each state capital of the Federation in about a fortnight's time. In a brief comment after being registered, General Obasanjo urged all concerned to intensify their publicity campaigns to make the scheme more popular among the populace. [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Sep 79 p 5]

**BENDEL FOOD BOARD PROBLEMS**--The Bendel Food Production Board is now on the verge of liquidation due to serious financial predicament. The board has not been able to pay its 2,000 workers salaries for the past two months. The state government, which is the sole owner of the board, had taken away a number of farms formerly managed by the board due to alleged inefficiency and ineffectiveness. Investigations carried out by the New Nigerian revealed that more than 20,000 birds in the various poultries of the board had died of starvation. The breeding pigs had resorted to feeding on the weaners in the piggeries owned by the board due to lack of livestock feed. Investigations revealed that as a result of this predicament, "the board is now selling out its birds at give away prices to generate funds to enable it to pay the salaries of its workers for the months of June and July. Our correspondent reports that the angry workers of the board barricaded the entrance to the board's headquarters office at Sapele Road, Benin City, with tractors recently to back up their demand for the payment of their salaries. Nobody could go into or move out of the office premises. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Aug 79 p 17]

**FIAT TRUCK PLANT**--The Fiat Trucks Assembly Plant in Kano will be commissioned in January next year. The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Industries, Malam Abubakar Alhaji, told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), that the plant would be officially called the National Trucks Manufactures Limited. The plant is expected to produce 6,000 trucks of two-ton when fully in operation. It will also produce 3,000 agricultural tractors annually. The plant has been established by the Federal Military Government (FMG) in partnership with the Fiat of Italy. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Aug 79 p 24]



DEVELOPMENT PROJECT--A development project costing 5 million naira has been embarked upon by Peugeot Nigeria Limited. It will be completed by the end of next year. The chairman of the company made this known in Lagos at the annual general meeting of the company's share holders. He stated that Nigerian ownership of the company's equity shares has increased to 50 per cent in compliance with the enterprises promotion decree. [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 79 AB]

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY--The factory which is a joint project between Nigeria and HMF [expansion unknown] of India will be developed at the cost of 45 million naira. It will become fully operational in five years. Some of the products to be manufactured at the tool industry include power saws, grinders, and drilling machines. There are plans to set up similar industries in Zaria in Kaduna State and Jos in Plateau State. The Oshogbo Tool Factory will be developed in four phases. The first two phases will be the production of machine tools assembled from imported components. In the final stages, a foundry will be set up to start local manufacturing of more complex parts for machine-building. [Excerpt] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Aug 79 AB]

CSO: 4420

## MORE AREAS COME UNDER MARTIAL LAW

All of Manicaland

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

THE whole of Manicaland, including Umtali, now falls under martial law, according to new regulations published yesterday in a Government Gazette extraordinary.

The Gazette details new areas which have just been put under martial law. Various estimates in the overseas Press have said that up to 90 per cent of the country is blanketed by the law.

Bulawayo and Salisbury are not affected.

In Manicaland the whole Province, including districts such as Buhara, Chipinga, Inyanga, Mazoni, Melsetter, Mutasa and Umtali, are covered.

The whole of the Mashonaland Central Province — including Bindura, Centenary, Darwin, Masoe, Rushinga, Shamva and Sipolilo districts — are also covered.

## AFFECTED

In the Mashonaland East Province, the Marandellas, Mrewa, Mtoko, Mudzi, Seki, and Wedza districts are affected.

Parts of the Kariba district are excluded, including a portion near the

Kariba township which is not classified as parks and wildlife land.

At the other end of the country, the Beitbridge,

Bulalima-Mangwe, Gwanda, Matobo and Umzingwane districts now fall under martial law.

A proclamation in the Gazette by President Gurnede named a large number of districts in all eight Provinces as the area now under martial law.

The President said that Government officers in affected areas "are hereby vested with full and

complete powers and authority to do all things in their judgment proper and necessary for or towards the object of suppressing and dealing with terrorism".

The basic reason for the spread of martial law areas is to counter the threat of increased terrorist activities during the London conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia which begins next week.

Martial law was first introduced last year, giving the security forces increased powers to deal with specific instances on the spot.

It allows the military to confiscate or destroy property and to set up courts.

However, security force commanders have been emphatic in their statements that abuses of martial law will not be tolerated and that the powers given to the military under the law will only be used when necessary.

## Threat of Terrorist Offensive

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Defence Effort"]

[Text] The extension of the areas in the country under martial law must be seen against the threat from the terrorist forces to step up their campaign to disrupt the administration.

The constitutional talks to be held in London next week have again turned the spotlight of world attention on events in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Experience has shown that this inevitably means an intensification of the propaganda war in which incidents even of a comparatively minor nature are claimed in extravagant terms as examples of the military capability of the terrorists.

In these circumstances the authorities have a clear duty to maintain order and to afford the people as much protection as possible.

The Commander of Combined Operations, General Walls, has spoken of a major effort by the Security Forces to pre-empt the anticipated offensive.

The extension of martial law is part of the effort to counter the threat. While it will assist the Security Forces it also throws on the commanders of the men operating in these areas a heavy responsibility to see that the powers they hold are not abused.

It is essential that the Security Forces maintain the confidence of the people. Whatever the outcome of the London talks the forces of law and order will have a vital role to play and without the backing of the people they would have an impossible task.

In this connection we believe General Walls himself has won the admiration and support of the vast bulk of the people. They will be relieved to know that he remains committed to the task of serving Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

CSO: 4420

## ROLE OF TRIBAL LEADERS DEBATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Herbert Zimuto, said in the Senate yesterday that he had told chiefs he did not agree with the tribal leaders involvement in political parties.

During the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill in the Senate, Mr Zimuto said he was sure the chiefs were now giving this matter their serious attention, reports Iana.

The involvement of certain chiefs in politics was raised by former Internal Affairs Minister Senator Jack Mussett and Senator Moses Tshuma, who both urged that chiefs remain apolitical.

"It should be put to the chiefs to choose to be true leaders of their people or political leaders," said Senator Tshuma.

However the chiefs' involvement in politics was defended by Senator Chief Charumbira who said personally he had no affiliations with any political party.

Chief Charumbira told Mr Zimuto that he wondered why some of the people who had encouraged the chiefs to form political parties, were now "saying they are wrong". He suggested that no steps should be taken before the chiefs concerned had been consulted.

Mr Zimuto told Senator Mussett that one way to create problems for the Ministry of Home Affairs would be to tamper with the method used by the Mashona to elect a chief. Although there were certain difficulties, he said it would be a mistake to impose "our wishes on the chiefs".

Mr Zimuto said he had spoken to all the Mashona chiefs who were in favour of retaining the present system whereby the chieftainship was passed from "house to house".

He also pointed out to Senators that Senator Chief Chingoma, a Shona chief, had in fact succeeded his father as a chief because the people considered him to have the necessary experience.

## WALLS SAYS WAR WILL INTENSIFY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 7

[Text] **THE** Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls, has said the security forces "were going to have to make" a major effort to pre-empt an anticipated offensive by the Patriotic Front before the London conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia next week.

"I do not mean we would have to carry out more external operations against terrorist bases in neighbouring countries . . .

**STEPPING UP**

"I simply mean that across the board we will try to pick off their punches," he said in an interview in Salisbury with the Johannesburg-based correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

General Walls said PF terrorists were deliberately stepping-up the war as a prelude to the conference.

He said that in the

past when the politicians got together the so-called PF had hotted up the war.

"This time they will again increase their attacks on defenceless civilians rather than on tactical targets in an attempt to show they are doing something, to weaken the resolve of the country. We have no political allegiances whatsoever."

According to the Telegraph interview, General Walls accepted that the terrorists could be merged with the existing security forces "fairly easily" if there was a political agreement between the opposing parties.

But he would suggest any future Zimbabwe Rhodesian force was based on the existing structure "because it is based on professionalism, on the forces having no political allegiance and on the fact that the existing structure can be adapted to any kind of warfare, conventional or non-conventional".

He said he was fully in favour of blacks being

conscripted. "It seems completely illogical to me to ask the dwindling white population to carry the whole burden of national service." Government and weaken the support of the public for the present Government."

On the Government's amnesty campaign, General Walls said of terrorists returning: "At the moment it's an absolute trickle. I could not tell you how many have come over, but it's a trickle compared to what we hope will happen when amnesty catches on."

General Walls accepted that the future of the security forces was likely to be a key point in the London negotiations, but rejected suggestions that he should be involved in the conference.

"I know that certain rightwingers were suggesting that I should go but it was a great pity that they thought the security forces represented any particular sector."

"The forces have led the way in non-racialism in

## DEFENSE BUDGET BREEZES THROUGH ASSEMBLY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 4

[Text]

THE House of Assembly breezed through approval of votes totalling nearly \$213 million for the key Ministries in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's \$1 100 000-a-day war effort with hardly a word of debate.

Blacks in the minority parties appeared to realise too late that the \$181 000 vote for Combined Operations gave them a chance to discuss and question the prosecution of the seven-year-old anti-terrorist war which has claimed more than 20 000 lives.

The vote for Combined Operations, a portfolio held by the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, was put and approved without a single Member rising to his feet. The bishop joined in the amused applause of UANC and Rhodesian Front members as the vote went through, undebated, for the first time in history.

When the \$212 600 000 vote for Defence was put — another of the Prime Minister's portfolios — Mr Julius Chimeda (ZANU, Victoria) and Mr Essia Zhuwarara (ZDP, Mashonaland East) were told by the Chairman of

Committees, Mr Chris Sakala, that questions concerning operations against terrorists should have been raised under Combined Operations, which had already been passed.

The Prime Minister at one stage remained in his seat and did not respond to all the questions put to him on defence by Members. When Mr Zhuwarara protested at the bishop's silence, Mr Sakala told him: "That is entirely up to the Prime Minister to rise and answer. It is not for the chair to coax the Prime Minister to answer."

Last year the House spent many hours in heated debate on both Combined Operations and on Defence.

The 25-minute consideration given to the votes was only a fraction of the time accorded to other votes such as Education, Home Affairs and Lands in the current estimates, which have already taken up 58 hours 17 minutes of the 85 hours allocated to Committee of Supply.

One UNFP Member, four ZANU and five ZDP were among the 53 Members in the Chamber when the votes went through.

The former Rhodesian Front Whip, Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) was greeted with groans when he rose to speak on the Defence vote after the silent passage of the Combined Operations vote.

Mr Divaris asked for congratulations to be passed to all the services involved in the war effort. He expressed grave concern about the accident rates in the forces and said he could not accept past assurances that tragic deaths from such things as vehicle collisions or firearms mishaps were within acceptable levels.

He deplored the disbanding of the Rhodesian African Rifles after the Second World War ended in 1945 and said but for this there would be eight much needed RAR Battalions today.

He asked whether the RAR had received increments along the lines of those recently announced by the Prime Minister for the Prumo reVanhu auxiliaries.

He noted recent reports that the UANC caucus was unhappy with the prosecution of the war and asked the bishop, as their leader for his comments.

The Prime Minister joined Mr Divaris in tribute to servicemen. He said he did not intend to dwell on the disbanding of the RAR because he did not believe in crying over spilled milk. However, he assured him expansion of the regiment was now taking place.

The soldiers' rates of pay were raised this year, said the bishop, but he corrected a statement he made to the House last week that Pfumo reVanhu received \$84 a month. They in fact receive \$74 a month.

Bishop Muzorewa said that by improving auxiliaries training discipline and leadership a very efficient force was being built up to aid the regular forces. He added that as a result of the improvements which were taking place in conditions in all arms of the forces "we can rest assured we have nothing to fear".

He said he believed Members would all agree with him that the war was the country's worst problem today and the first priority was to create peace.

He told Members: "I am grateful you found it appropriate not to quarrel very much with the budget that has been put for that purpose and thereby saving everybody's time as well as money. I believe and I hope that this House is now going to accept this budget with the appreciation and with the trust that it is going to be used

to the full force of creating peace in our land."

Mr Chimedza rose to call on the security forces to show more understanding and less harshness on the African people when he was called to order by Mr Sakala.

Mr Sakala told him: "If you had said what you are saying now when we were dealing with vote number four - (Combined Operations) I would have given you 120 out of 160, but we are dealing with defence."

Mr Zhuwarara called for a ruling on what it would be in order to raise and was given a directive from the chair which did not include general conduct of the war.

Mr Zhuwarara asked the Prime Minister why Pfumo reVanhu was apparently the only military unit which was not racially integrated, being confined solely to blacks. He asked how the functions of Pfumo reVanhu differed from those of regular forces and asked whether it constituted a separate army.

Professor Stanlake Samkange (ZDP, Mashonaland West) asked whether the Ziso reVanhu (Eyes of the People) unit, whose formation had been announced by Bishop Muzorewa before the election, was included in the structure of the Ministry of Defence.

He was interrupted by Mr Sakala. In the chair, who questioned the relevance to Ziso reVanhu to the vote. Professor Samkange said: "It is common knowledge in the country that there is such a force."

Mr Sakala replied: "In

the light of the definition (of the scope of debate) that the chair has given, that is a wrong common knowledge."

When Mr Sakala called for further debate the Prime Minister did not rise to reply. He asked if there was any objection and when this evoked no response he said "no objection".

Mr Zhuwarara leapt up to protest that the Prime Minister had not replied, but Mr Sakala said it was not for the chair to coax an answer from the bishop.

He then called for further debate.

The Prime Minister rose and said he wished to assure Mr Zhuwarara there was no racialism in Pfumo reVanhu. It had "just happened" that when they were created "the emphasis was on the African side".

Bishop Muzorewa said he was "somewhat amused" by Mr Zhuwarara's question about the functions of Pfumo reVanhu, which was simply to fight the enemy, whether they were black or white. He rejected the suggestion that there were two armies in the country, although there were different units of that army.

Mr Chimedza rose again and asked how salaries in other units compared with the \$74 a month paid to Pfumo reVanhu.

When Mr Sakala called for further debate no other Member rose and the bishop remained in his seat. Mr Sakala again asked if there was any objection and pronounced the vote to have been agreed.



## Budget Through To Upper House

**THE HOUSE** completed its committee of supply approval of the \$1 662 million Budget for 1979-80 after a brisk 25 minutes approving the votes for Combined Operations and Defence.

It was believed that the House would be committed to further very late sessions this week while the votes were debated at length, but the Assembly rose early after completing Committee of Supply in a total of some 61 hours out of the allotted maximum of 85 hours.

When the Chairman of Committee reported to the Speaker, Mr John Chirimani, that the estimates had all been approved, the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, introduced the Appropriation Bill, which was given unopposed second and third readings.

The Appropriation Bill now goes to the Senate which has limited jurisdiction, in terms of the Con-

stitution, over "money bills".

Senators may, however, give advance notice of estimates on which they wish to ask questions during the committee stage consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

It is believed the Government hopes to get the Bill through Parliament before Ministers leave for London for next week's constitutional conference.

At the start of business in the Assembly yesterday the Leader of the House, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ernest Bule, gave notice that today he plans to move suspension of standing orders over stages of bills, so that more than one stage may be taken on one day.

CSO: 4420

COH COMMUNIQUE ON WAR ACTION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

A TERRORIST commander killed two wounded members of his gang so that they would not hamper the gang's movements. Combined Operations Headquarters reported last night.

A communique said the bodies of two terrorists wounded in a contact with security forces had been located in the south-eastern operational area.

The circumstances of the discovery, together with information received, made it clear that the terrorists were killed by their commander, possibly because their wounds were so severe that treatment would have interfered with the gang's movements, the communique said.

The communique also reported the deaths in action of three members of the security forces.

They were Guard Sergeant Comites Sandi (23), who was single and whose home was in the Mrewa district, Acting Keep Ser-

geant Patrick Gomera (26), who was married with two children and came from the Sinoia district, and Constable Damian King Marufu (29), who was married with two children and lived in Salisbury.

The communique reported the murder by terrorists of Mr John Richard Bradburne, a 38-year-old voluntary worker at the leper hospital at Mtemwa, near Mtoko.

Terrorists have murdered six black civilians, four of whom have been identified. These were Mr Vashika and Mr Gurupira Misheck, who died in separate incidents, and Mr Enock Banaurabangura and his wife Kusana.

At about 8.50 p.m. on Tuesday terrorists attacked a squatters' village outside Karol with mortars and small arms. There were no casualties and no damage was caused.

In continuing operations, security forces killed 23 terrorists and five terrorist collaborators.

CSO: 4420

IRVINE QUIZZED ON SECURITY, FINANCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] More money should be spent on providing farmers with adequate protection against terrorist attacks, said Senator Dr Douglas Hamilton Ritchie yesterday.

During a "take note" motion on Government's agricultural policy Dr Hamilton Ritchie asked whether enough was being done to defend farmers in the rural areas.

The formation of farm militia, national cooperating committees and area coordinating committees had all helped, he said, but more needed to be done.

Dr Hamilton Ritchie said security forces were reacting to situations rather than pre-empting enemy tactics.

"What was used in Northern Ireland yesterday, will soon be on its way to Africa," he warned. He was supported by Senator Sam Whaley who wondered whether enough was being done for the farming community.

He also agreed with a suggestion made by Senator Carol Heurtley in the debate on Thursday that more authority be given to the chairmen of the area coordinating committees.

Senator Whaley said that whenever Combined Operations wished to move a security forces unit in or out of a farming area, the views of the chairman of that area coordinating committee should be taken into account. The chairman's views should have a great bearing on the final decision, he said.

He supported the principle of state farms suggested by Senator Elton Razemba. However, he did not agree with the concept that state farms should be established to create job opportunities. There were over 10,000 permanent vacancies on farms for labourers, and these jobs would not be any different to those which would be created on a state farm.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Bill Irvine, told Senator Isaac Samuwiro he was sorry the senator had introduced "an undesirable racial element" into the debate.

He pointed out that the policies implemented by his Ministry were those of the Government of National Unity. Senator Samuwiro made frequent interjections as the Minister produced numerous statistics to counter his accusations of racial bias in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr Irvine said it was "absolutely necessary" that Zimbabwe Rhodesia should be self sufficient in maize production, as imported maize was likely to cost \$130 a tonne, at least \$50 more than the price of locally produced maize.

Mr Irvine agreed with Senator Samson Sibanda that more irrigation was needed. "The whole future viability of agriculture will rest on ever-increasing provision of water for irrigation purposes," he said.

Mr Irvine agreed that credit facilities available to black farmers had been inadequate.

But he said that during the last year the Agricultural Finance Corporation had received 2,199 applications from Africans for seasonal credit and had approved 1,716 of them--an "exceptionally high rate" of 75 per cent.

Mr Irvine said new agricultural enterprises in Zimbabwe Rhodesia should be on the basis of individual ownership, with irrigation facilities provided by the state. In this way hundreds of thousands of people could be settled on small plots in the Lowveld.

#### Absentees

The Minister said he had little sympathy with absentee landlords and "something will have to be done" about the case of farms where the owner had "skipped the country."

He said that an eminent veterinarian would be soon coming from Edinburgh to see if a veterinary department could be set up in the University of Rhodesia.

Mr Irvine told Senator Heurtley that the increased use of farm militia was being pursued and he hoped to have some good news before long.

Mr Irvine said there was no doubt farm militia had a great role to play. He welcomed any ideas which could be put into operation through the ACC's.

Replying to Senator Whaley's question whether enough was being done for the farmer, Mr Irvine said: "We can never do enough to help the farmer." He assured Senator Whaley that he would bring his suggestion that ACC chairmen be consulted before security force units were moved, to the attention of Combined Operations.

## COMOPS SCORNS MUGABE POWER CLAIM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 2

[Text]

**COMBINED Operations Headquarters yesterday scoffed at a claim made in Havana by the Patriotic Front co-leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, that the PF controlled a large part of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.**

Mr Mugabe made his claim on Wednesday when he addressed the summit meeting of Non-Aligned States in the Cuban capital.

He said power had passed to the people in what he called the liberated zone.

A senior spokesman at Combined Operations said Mr Mugabe might have been misreported in that "he was referring not to Zimbabwe Rhodesia but to Mozambique, where his terrorists are known to control large areas of that country.

"In this case," the spokesman said, "any reaction would have to come from Maputo.

"However, if Mugabe was indeed referring to Zimbabwe Rhodesia it was a pity he was not being specific and did not say exactly which areas he was referring to.

"It seems strange that neither Mugabe nor any of his senior terrorists have ever felt it wise to visit these so-called liberated areas," the spokesman said.

Reporting from Havana, Iana-Reuters also said that Mr Mugabe referred to next week's all-party conference in London between the Government of National Unity and the terrorist leaders.

He said: "Any settlement proposals which ignore the realities of the situation and fail to take into account the decolonisation role of the PF have no chance of success."

He told the 94-member summit the PF had accepted an invitation to attend the London talks to assess whether the British Government genuinely intended to achieve a real settlement.

PTC'S PROGRESS HIT BY WAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] The war has compromised the development and extension of Posts and Telecommunication facilities, the Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Deputising for the Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Dr Mutiti was opening the ninth annual congress of the PTC Association at a city hotel.

The PTC was a body that seldom hit the public eye, he said. This was "a very real compliment," as its efficiency was so normal that it was taken for granted.

Referring to "this senseless war," he said Zimbabwe Rhodesia now had a genuine multiracial Government, and the reason for hostilities had vanished.

But this had meant "that greater effort has had to be spent on the maintenance of existing communications, when it would have been so much better for all concerned if that effort could have been directed to greater development and extension of facilities to the remotest areas."

It was particularly praiseworthy that Zimbabwe Rhodesia should have kept up with foreign technical achievements, when for 14 years the country had to contend with sanctions imposed by countries "that would have been delighted to see our communications with the rest of the world ended."

"That this did not happen, that on the contrary, they have moved forward and kept up, step by step with the more developed countries which have had every advantage, is a matter of which you all can be proud," he said.

He extended the Government's sympathy to the families and friends of those who had died in the service of the corporation, and offered the Government's deep gratitude to those who constantly risked their lives in the exercise of their duties.

# MAWEMA DENIES HE LEADS NEW KARANGA PARTY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] Mr Michael Mawema, one of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's veteran nationalists and the man who last month was reported to have agreed to head a new Karanga-inspired party, yesterday flew into Salisbury and declared he had no political intentions at all "other than being happy to be home after seven years."

Looking cheerful and relaxed Mr Mawema, founder and former president of the banned National Democratic Party, avoided reporters' questions on arrival at Salisbury airport, and said he had "never heard the rumour" that he was to lead a new party.

Mr Mawema, who resigned from the NDP leadership in 1960 to pave the way for a Lusaka-based nationalist, left the country quietly for the U.S. in 1972 after expressing fears that he was about to be arrested. But security sources denied there was any move to detain him.

At the time he was the organising secretary of Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council which spearheaded the anti-settlement moves among the country's blacks.

His comeback was not totally unexpected. Last month--the second time this year--Mr Mawema was said to be about to launch a new political party that would represent the Karanga interests in the country.

The decision to form the party, the reports said, had been reached after three months of consultations among top members of the Karanga tribe.

The reports said "disenchantment" with a leader in Mozambique was critical in the formation of the party. The disenchantment, caused by the arrest in Mozambique last year of several permanent leaders of a nationalist party based there was said to have dashed unity moves with a leader in Zambia.

It is understood those arrested included Mr Henry Hamadziripi, Mr Rugare Gumbo, Dr Taderera and Mr Mandizvidza, who are now in protective custody



in Mozambique after being released from prison. The men were reported to have been arrested because they wanted unity with the leader in Lusaka.

The moves to form a Karanga-based party became known earlier this year when Mr Peter Mandaza, the publicity secretary of the UNFP and also Deputy Minister of Education, hinted at the idea.

CSO: 4420

## TOP ZANU MP QUILTS TO JOIN UANC

Salisbury THE HERALD inEnglish 5 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

ZANU is riddled with tribalism, the party's second vice-president, Mr Abraham Mazwi Khumalo (37), said last night when he announced his resignation from the party to join the UANC.

"I am tendering my resignation, with immediate effect," he said.

He said tribalism was one of the main reasons why he was leaving ZANU, but "I have been dissatisfied about how everything is being run in the party ever since I became vice-president."

Mr Khumalo, who is an MP for Matabeleland South, stressed that although he had discussed with other party officials what he called "bad practices" in the party, he had not encouraged anyone to resign and he had taken the decision to quit on his own.

"In fact, I have not told my colleagues or the party about my decision. They can read about it in the paper."

Another reason why he

had resigned, he said, was the way Ndebele members of ZANU were discriminated against in such things as allowances and general treatment in the party.

"Ever since I took office I have never had any allowances," he said.

Saying he had on a number of occasions approached top party officials with complaints from himself and other Ndebele members of the party, Mr Khumalo added:

"They do not really respect me. If they did, surely as second vice-president they should have listened to me. But all we got were promises that something would be done."

He felt the Ndebeles had been left out in the selection of the delegation to the Lancaster House conference.

He had chosen to join the UANC but declined to explain why, saying he did not like to denigrate the other parties he had not joined.

Mr J. J. Ibeka, UANC MP for Midlands, was present during the interview.

CSO: 4420

## HOW LOCAL FIRMS OVERCAME SANCTIONS PROBLEMS DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by A. Marsh, president, Chamber of Mines, in special supplement: "Survey on the Mining Industry"]

[Text]

MINING as an industry in Zimbabwe Rhodesia has grown dramatically over the last 85 years. Its beginnings were simple and it started before the turn of the century with the prospecting and mining of the many small gold occurrences that had been reported on and, in some cases, subsequently discovered throughout the country.

It was during the early part of the present century that other minerals such as chrome, coal and copper were discovered and later mined. These discoveries were followed by the development and exploitation of the substantial asbestos deposits in the country.

The situation developed to the stage where by 1965 the value of minerals mined had grown steadily to \$65 million, with asbestos, gold, copper, coal, and chrome, contributing 88 percent of the total.

However, since 1965, the industry has made another tremendous surge forward both in volume and value of minerals produced and it is anticipated that the value of production for 1979 will be

some \$280 million.

The outstanding growth resulted from the expansion of existing mining operations, increased beneficiation of a number of mineral products, the opening up of a number of nickel deposits and a further development of copper and gold mines.

Despite sanctions, shortages of foreign currency and other problems, the industry has increased the value of output every year since 1964. One can imagine that this expansion in mining required a tremendous injection of capital in the form of plant and equipment.

Soon after UDI, certain overseas manufacturers placed embargoes on equipment being exported to Rhodesia; and at much the same time the Rhodesian Government introduced strict measures in respect of foreign exchange. Consequently, in order to expand, mining houses were forced to look to the local engineering industry for certain requirements, both for the supply of equipment for new projects and mines, and for replacement of

equipment.

Before 1965, several engineering firms had manufactured small units such as boilers, heat exchangers and grinding mills, and therefore the basic expertise was there to enable them to expand on the size and scope of their products.

### EFFORT

However, the expansion in the mining industry, particularly for new mines, required an unprecedented effort on the part of local manufacturers but they rose to the occasion. One should mention that since UDI other engineering firms have joined the list of manufacturers of mining equipment.

The result of the efforts of the manufacturing industry is that the range of materials and equipment now manufactured in the country is most impressive. The most spectacular developments have been in the manufacture of heavy mining equipment such as locomotives, large rolling stock, hoists, crushers, grinding mills, and concentrating plant equipment.

In the locomotives field one engineering firm, which started in 1971, now manufactures diesel, electric battery and electric hydrostatically driven locomotives from 15 to 75 Kw capacity and capable of pulling loads up to 200 tonnes for underground work. Diesel locomotives up to 300 Kw capacity have been manufactured for surface work. Even in the biggest of these locomotives, 65 percent of the content is manufactured in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The same firm also manufactures winding hoists of all sizes up to large 745 Kw double drum hoists with drums up to 3 m in diameter. A recent development in this field is the manufacture of hydrostatically driven hoists up to 150 Kw. The fact that the hoists have as much as 70 percent local content and that the largest hoists costs around \$300 000 gives some indication of the foreign exchange saved.

Coupled with the manufacture of large locomotives, several engineering firms now construct rolling stock to be pulled by these locomotives.

In certain cases, mine cars, capable of holding up to 10 tonnes of broken rock, have been made in the country. Rail turnouts, turntables and crossings for all track sizes up to 22 kg a metre in mass are likewise manufactured in the country.

Other spectacular developments in local manufacturing have been in the form of equipment required for crushing, grinding and handling of ore in

mine metallurgical plants. While some small jaw crushers using some imported material were manufactured before UDI, the engineering industry is now capable of supplying the demand for the whole range of crushers up to 105 cm and 122 cm, all made entirely from local material. In addition, gyratory crushers up to 152 cm in size are now made in the country.

Large grinding mills up to 3.6 m in diameter, previously imported, are now manufactured in the country almost entirely from local material, although the larger ones do contain certain imported elements such as gear-boxes.

Conveyor belt idlers and vibrating feeders of all sizes, previously imported, are now manufactured locally.

## PUMPS

In concentrator plants, large diameter drum and disc filters, filtrate pumps, diaphragm pumps, conditioners, agitators and thickeners up to 45 m diameter are all manufactured locally and almost entirely of locally produced materials.

The construction of electrolytic refineries in the country has seen the manufacture locally of large boilers and heat exchangers. Large PVC tanks, fibre glass and other anti-corrosion materials produced locally have been used in plants; acid resisting putties and fibreglass patching material have likewise been developed to a high degree.

It is of course a fact that many items manufac-

tured by engineering firms serve not only the mining industry but other industries as well, including the farming industry.

The list of smaller items required by the mining industry and manufactured in this country since UDI is impressive. Their rate of consumption is high and the foreign currency savings runs into millions of dollars.

It is interesting to know that one company alone estimates that \$500 000 of foreign exchange is saved annually through the production of steel wire ropes up to 26 mm in diameter for scrapers and endless rope haulages on surface and underground.

Another engineering firm, established since UDI, manufactures almost the complete range of rubber products including rubber liners for ball mills and rod mills, as well as chute liners for the mining industry.

Among the small items now manufactured in this country and previously imported, are hard hats, webbing belts, protective goggles, mining hose (PVC and rubber), track accessories, fume extraction fans and ducting PVC ventilation ducting and moulded pipe fittings.

It is a fact that the expertise developed in the manufacture of these items has frequently resulted in the production of equipment that is competitive, both in price and quality, with the outside market; and one anticipates that when sanctions are lifted, a wider range of equipment will be available for the export market.

# RED CROSS MAN ABDUCTED IN INYANGA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

**A RED CROSS worker has been abducted in the Eastern Districts, a security forces spokesman announced in Umtali yesterday.**

Mr Simon Katarere, the Red Cross representative in the Inyanga area, was driving his clearly-marked ambulance in the Inyanga TTL on Sunday evening when he was stopped by terrorists. He was forced to drive the ambulance to Zimbiti TTL, where he and the vehicle disappeared.

Security forces have mounted a search for the missing man.

## SIX MURDERS

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that a lone terrorist, responsible for at least six murders in the Bulawayo area in the past two weeks, was

killed by security forces near a farm compound in the Figtrees district on Saturday.

A police spokesman said yesterday that security forces had acted on information received.

The terrorist, who was in civilian clothes and carried an AK rifle, was identified as John Mhlanga (code name Mto, meaning "to silence").

"He may have been involved in other incidents, and we are waiting for ballistic evidence from Salisbury to see if this is the case.

"None of the murders makes any real sense. They were not acts of terrorism, but undiluted armed banditry and murder. The elimination of this rabid pest has taken a big load off our minds," the spokesman said.

He came from the Emmexvale district, and received his terrorist

training in Angola and Zambia.

The Police spokesman said Mhlanga was the man who shot Mr Paul Lotshwa on August 18 after an argument outside a house in Lobengula.

On August 30, he threw a hand grenade into a crowded bus at Mchegwe Cemetery, killing two people and injuring 17. The dead were Mr Itayi Ingema and Mr Livingstone Sibanda.

## IDENTIFIED

Last Saturday, Mhlanga gunned down three brothers in their new Pumula home. They were Messrs John, David and Shepherd Chikono.

"Firm identification of the man and his clothing by eyewitnesses to the incidents prove beyond doubt he was responsible for the six deaths," the Police spokesman said.

## ZANU DISMISSES KHUMALO'S CHARGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

ZANU yesterday told its former second vice-president, Mr Abraham Khumalo, who resigned on Tuesday from the party, that nationalist parties were not places for financial gains.

Mr Khumalo, an Ndebele and MP for Matabeleland South, quit ZANU complaining of tribalism and "bad practices" within the party.

Ndebele members of ZANU were being discriminated against in such things as allowances and general treatment, he said, adding: "Ever since I took office I have never had any allowances."

ZANU's publicity and information secretary Mr James Dzova, said yesterday: "Our party has had its financial difficulties but those people brought up on the discipline of ZANU have always remained loyal to the party, and have

always served the party through thick and thin because to them, what counts first and foremost is not the allowances . . . but the life of the party as a whole.

"Tribalism is always the stock in trade for all the disgruntled politicians who cannot meet the discipline of sacrifice and compromise, and because of the foregoing, we dismiss Mr Khumalo's charge of tribalism with the contempt it deserves.

"In any case, people are free to join and leave ZANU, and to that end, we wish Mr Khumalo every success."

Mr Khumalo is the second Member of Parliament recently to leave his party to join the UANC of Bishop Munorewa. The other is Mr Elijah Mhomo of the UNFP, who defected to the UANC last week.

CSO: 4420

# INCREASE IN SCHOOL PLACES PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

**A TOTAL of 11 012 additional school places were made available in the 12 months beginning July 31, 1978, and plans were afoot for an additional 22 960, the Minister of Education, Mr Edward Mazaiwana, announced.**

He outlined the education plans of the Government when he introduced a table motion on the policy of his Ministry.

Mr Mazaiwana reassured all parents that the Ministry had the teachers, professional and administrative staff to maintain high standards in the country's schools.

He told senators that education in Zimbabwe Rhodesia had changed over the years. This was a healthy sign of "growth and vitality" but he added when education changed, its objectives may change, or at least be modified.

Because of this, the Ministry had a special unit to ensure modifications did not result in the good and valuable aspects of the present education system being lost.

During the 12 months commencing July 31 1978, a total of 11 012 additional school places had been made available. Of these 7 774 were primary school places, arising from the construction of seven new

schools and extensions to five existing schools. Extensions to 12 secondary schools had created 3 238 additional places.

The Minister said planning was in progress which would eventually make a total of a further 22 960 places available. He explained this would be achieved by providing 18 new primary schools, and extensions to two existing schools; seven new secondary schools, and extensions to 17 existing secondary schools.

## ACCOMMODATION

Work had already begun on a new teachers' training college at Seki which would provide residential and teaching accommodation for 630 students. In addition, new residential accommodation for 300 students has been built at existing colleges, and plans for providing a further 245 teaching spaces were well advanced.

The Ministry also had a division whose task was to anticipate trends in school population and to plan accordingly. Mr Mazaiwana said. This

CSO: 4420



## NO DEVALUATION OF Z-R DOLLAR EXPECTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

**OVERALL**, there is no case for a devaluation of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian dollar after recognition and the lifting of economic sanctions.

"In a country where import prices have such a devastating impact on the inflation rate there is a far stronger case for revaluation as a means of keeping inflation in check," says a weekly commentary on investment and the economy in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The private circulation publication, RIL, strongly counters the widely-held theory that recognition and the removal of sanctions will necessitate a major devaluation of the dollar.

One of the arguments in favour of devaluation is that it would allow the country to repay loans negotiated many years ago with devalued dollars.

RIL says this argument does not hold water.

"If, as has been calculated, our 'overdue' public sector sterling obligations today are around £110 million, then regardless of whether we devalue (or re-value) we still have to find £110 million, in foreign exchange, to repay the British.

**CURRENCY**

"Clearly, what is advantageous for us, in domestic currency terms, is when the British devalue their currency.

"Thus, in 1965 we needed \$220 million to repay £110 million to the British. Today, because sterling has depreciated since 1965, we will need something like \$170 million, but we will still need to pay, in foreign exchange, £110 million. The obligation is expressed in sterling and must be paid in sterling."

In deciding to favour a case for revaluation, RIL lists the determinants of exchange rate policy:

First, the policy could be affected if, with the removal of sanctions, Zimbabwe Rhodesia shifted its trading pattern radically and found itself doing business with countries in terms of whose exchange rates the dollar was much overvalued. But this is, on present evidence, unlikely.

With the increased inflation in this country our exports are price competitive in most markets, even under economic sanctions.

"Once sanctions are lifted and the need for a 'sanctions discount' removed, surely exports will be more able to compete

internationally than they can now. So why devalue?"

**RESTRAINED**

Where there is a situation in which export volumes are restrained by transport difficulties, shortages of fuel and imported inputs and by the scarcity of skilled manpower, the very last policy to adopt is that of devaluation, says RIL.

Secondly, some people argue that Zimbabwe Rhodesia will have to borrow heavily in world markets to finance capital investment in infrastructure and rural development.

They say the dollar would have to be devalued to reassure lenders on the viability of the currency.

RIL says that "sovereign risk"—the risk premium that attaches to investment in an individual country—must be taken into account in this theory.

Now this country fares in sovereign risk remains to be seen, the country has some things going for it. As far as is known the country is relatively under-borrowed abroad, and economic management has been sound.

There is a question mark on political stability, and what happens at the

London conference will determine the political rating.

Economic prospects are good in the medium term, and investment opportunities, particularly in mining, will attract major investment from abroad.

"If sound, rational management of the economy is associated with relative political stability, then the exchange rate variable will be of relatively minor importance.

"Devaluation could raise doubts about the viability of the currency."

Thirdly, exchange rate policy will be influenced by the success or otherwise of domestic monetary management. "If inflation maintains its current

momentum for any great length of time, then devaluation may well become necessary."

But, RIL believes that exchange rate policy will not be a major active economic variable in the years ahead.

"As a small economy the Zimbabwe dollar will be forced to react and adjust to international inflation rates and to exchange rate parity changes by major trading partners.

"Thus policy will be more responsive to changes abroad, as well as the domestic monetary/inflation environment, than the result of domestic policy initiatives."

CSO: 4420

## JULY EMIGRATION FIGURES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 9

[Text] The exodus of whites from Zimbabwe Rhodesia continued at a monthly rate of more than 1,000 for the fifth successive month in July, according to official Government statistics released in Salisbury yesterday.

The monthly bulletin of the Central Statistical Office says 1 001 whites left the country in July, while only 225 came in. The net loss was 776.

But this net loss was significantly better than the 937 in July last year, when 1 379 whites left and 422 entered Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

However, figures for the first seven months of this year show that the overall position has become worse.

By the end of July this year, the country has suffered a net loss of 7 149 — nearly 2 500 higher than the loss for the same period last year.

There were also fewer visitors last month. Only 6 445 came in July compared with 10 357 during the same month last year, and 11 750 in July 1977.

The statistics also show that there has been a noticeable decline in the cumulative total of visitors.

A total of 38 892 visitors arrived during the first seven months of this year, whereas the country had nearly 60 000 by the end of July last year.

## TRANSIT

The greatest drop was in the "transit" category, which plunged from 415 during the first seven months of last year to 98 this year.

The number of visitors on holiday nearly halved to 31 524.

● China has expressed dismay over the white exodus from Zimbabwe Rhodesia, reports our Hong Kong correspondent.

A detailed, neutral dispatch from the official Xinhua News Agency on Zimbabwe Rhodesia's economy said:

"Scared by the war and disheartened by the political and economic prospects facing the country, more and more white Zimbabwe Rhodesians who specialise in management and technology are leaving, doing great harm to its economy."

Analysts said the dispatch could reflect concern in Peking that the white exodus would lessen Zimbabwe Rhodesia's chances of being able to stand on its own feet after a settlement.

Weakness at technological and management levels could give the "superpowers" — especially the Soviet Union — more leverage, with a future black Government.

## SWITCH TO ELECTRIC POWER SEEN FEASIBLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 4

[From a special supplement: "Survey on the Mining Industry"]

[Text]

**THE** mining industry, situated in most cases in rural areas and often far from railheads, is heavily dependent on its own transport to carry massive tonnages of ore and finished products both on the mine and to markets.

The soaring cost of oil-based fuel has, inevitably, had a severe effect on operating costs and many mines are investigating ways of reducing their consumption of diesel and petrol.

A company established in Salisbury nearly nine years to manufacture diesel locomotives mainly for the mining industry, Prof Engineering (Pvt) Ltd., is now offering to convert its locomotives to electric operation.

"Electric locomotives, powered by batteries, have always offered certain advantages to the mining industry, particularly for underground operation," said a spokesman for the company.

"But the high initial cost of a battery-powered

locomotive has persuaded most of our customers to opt for diesel power.

"We believe that many people who originally bought a diesel locomotive will now find that an electric locomotive with its cheaper operating costs, will pay for itself very quickly.

"The cost of the conversion will also, of course be considerably less than the cost of a new locomotive."

Prof Engineering began operations in a small rented workshop in Graniteside, Salisbury, with capital of less than \$10 000.

The founder partners, Mr J. B. M. Kok and Mr R. S. van der Spuy, had previously worked for a South African manufacturer of mine locomotives and hoists.

"Much of this equipment was being imported to the country at a heavy cost in foreign exchange, and we knew we could fill a large part of this market," said the spokesman.

Now that company has more than 100 locomotives, ranging in capacity from three tonnes to 40 tonnes, operating throughout the country.

It also manufactures hoists, with the largest built so far being a 1 000 hp hoist for a local mine, mobile and stationary cranes and other specialised equipment for a wide range of industries.

The locomotives have a high local content, with the main import content the diesel motor. For the conversions, the electric motor will still have to be imported.

"But the actual conversion can be carried out fairly simply," said the spokesman.

"We will still make use of the hydrostatic transmission, which effectively increases the rated power of the motor, but the motor casing will need to be altered.

"We believe there will be a good demand for the conversions."

## MAN WHO HELPED LEPERS KILLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

THE man who dedicated much of his life to working with lepers and the man who was once described as "a poet and a visionary", John Richard Bradburne (58), is dead.

Mr Bradburne, who was a voluntary worker at the leper hospital at Mtemwa, near Mtoko, was murdered by terrorists. He was abducted from the hospital just before midnight on Monday and his body was found by security forces yesterday morning about 20 km from the hospital. He had been shot.

For the past 10 years Mr Bradburne had dedicated his life to working with the lepers at Mtemwa, the country's last leper colony.

From June 1969, Mr Bradburne, a lay preacher, lived, ate, drank and prayed with the Mtemwa lepers until, in 1973, officialdom stepped in and banned him from the settlement.

"I was sacked because they (the Rhodesian Lep-

rosy Association) claimed I was careless with supplies and did not keep proper books," he said later.

But Mr Bradburne was more concerned about helping the lepers than about book-keeping.

His banishment, however, did not stop him. He simply climbed up Chigona hill, at the bottom of which the lepers lived, and from there he watched over the people he loved.

Later, after some Mtoko farmers had interceded with the Leprosy Association, he was allowed to come down and move into a broken-down hovel once used by a leper. From there he continued his work of looking after the physical and spiritual needs of "his people".

When he was not in the Mtemwa chapel or working with the lepers, Mr Bradburne, a former teacher, street musician, stoker in a trawler and soldier in the Gurkha Regiment, enjoyed playing his recorder and writing poetry.

He once said that he had always had a "horror" about leprosy and when he first heard about the Mtemwa leper colony, "felt unwilling to come here".

"But my conscience would not rest and I decided I had to do something to help. Now I am very happy here. This is my journey's end."

Last night, Phillippa Berllyn, the writer, said of Mr Bradburne: "He was a complete man of God. He was totally good. The lepers depended on him and, I believe, loved him very much."

"He gave up his total life for the lepers and he was also a very good poet. I am very sad that he is dead but John himself, I am sure, would forgive those responsible."

She also said that she had received telephone calls from people who had known him at Mtoko. "The whole of Mtoko, people of all races, are all angry and sad about his death."

ZENGEZA SQUATTERS SEEK RELIEF

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Squatters who have lived in makeshift huts at Zengeza for up to three years have welcomed the news that a concerted effort is being made to accommodate squatters in Harare, and they are seeking similar relief for themselves.

It was announced last week that the Government, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the Salisbury City Council had agreed to mount a joint effort to provide temporary accommodation for refugees at the Harare market place, Musika.

A spokesman for the Zengeza 4 Squatters Camp Residents' Association said yesterday: "This is good news, but we hope the move will also include squatters at Zengeza."

The spokesman, Mr A. Z. Kamanga, said his people feared more deaths, sickness and suffering if they were not accommodated in reasonable shelters before the rains.

"The people here want to know where they stand and whether they are going to be moved into new shelters somewhere else.

"Already some of our residents have spent up to \$400 in improving their huts before the rains come. This money will have been wasted if they are moved elsewhere," he said.

So Happy

But he added that 600 squatter families living in the Zengeza squatter village known as Chirambahuyo were "so happy" to hear that something was being done to ease the plight of Salisbury's refugee squatters.

He said that until now the people felt they had been forgotten.

"We watched many new houses rising in the Chitungwiza area but none were offered to us. Our people are ready and willing to move to a new area and build more permanent homes, but time is running out before the rains," Mr Kamanga said.

The chief executive of Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr Brin Elkington, was able to offer some hope for the Chirambahuyo squatters yesterday.

In reply to questions from the Herald, he said more than 300 people had requested shelters from the Red Cross, the Government and the council.

"These three bodies have now agreed to proceed with the construction of a further 100 shelters for which screening will be done by the Red Cross. There could be further developments in this regard if the demand arises," he said.

Another group of refugees, who had not been screened by the Red Cross (as is the case with the Zengeza squatters) also needed shelters, Mr Elkington said.

These were families which included a breadwinner with a job in Salisbury who had been joined by his refugee family from their tribal trustland homes.

"Although he needs shelter, there is nowhere else to accommodate him."

The Government was looking into this and "it is possible that refugee shelters similar to the ultra-low-cost housing developed for permanent houses throughout Seki will be built, two to a stand, to accommodate this kind of refugee," he said.

CS0: 4420



## SMITH ADVOCATES SYSTEM OF QUALIFIED FRANCHISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 4

[Text]

Herald Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH.

A SYSTEM of government based on a qualified franchise ("meritocracy") might have proved the best solution for Zimbabwe Rhodesia if the country had not been forced to change against better judgment. Mr Ian Smith, the Minister without Portfolio, said on Wednesday night.

Mr Smith was giving the joint annual prestige lecture of the University of Port Elizabeth's Students' Representative Council and the C. J. Langenhoven Memorial Lecture.

Speaking about the democratic system of government, Mr Smith said had Rhodesia been given the chance it might have proved that qualified franchise was the answer to the marxist spread.

## BREAKDOWN

He said the system of "one man, one vote" was a sure prescription for a breakdown in government, was synonymous with madness and was the answer to the marxist's prayer.

Ironically, he said, the pressures against Rhodesia had come from its "so-called friends of the free world".

History had shown that democracy was no guarantee for a good system

of government. "There is more terrorism in the West today, more inflation, more breakdown in government . . . it's getting worse."

He warned, however, that the introduction of qualified franchise would not result in a flawless system. — "there is no such thing. There has to be continual adaptation."

The masses were, however, more attracted to policies making their lives easier than policies of rigid self-discipline or even sacrifice.

"We must seek a system best suited to the interests of the people it serves although it may not be popular," he said.

"Are we prepared to give the same say to our most incompetent, laziest citizen as to our most competent, industrious one? Is this not a sure ingredient for irresponsible governments?"

Mr Smith said it would be seen at the constitutional conference in London next week whether Britain's Conservative Government had the courage to face problems and to make decisions based on principle and not convenience.

"We have complied with the United States and Britain's six principles for recognition. Will Britain, as in the past, attempt to add some newly contrived condition?" Mr Smith asked.

## INCREASED EXPLORATION FOR COAL URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 3

[From a special supplement: "Survey on the Mining Industry"]

[Text]

**ZIMBABWE RHODESIA** has very large reserves of coal, both in the north-west and south-east areas.

Mr N. M. Harrison, of the Geological Survey Department, said outcrops of coal were found in both the Zambezi and Sabi-Limpopo basins as early as 1894.

Although many of these areas were investigated, the only one exploited was the reduced Wankie Coal Concession area, about 160 km<sup>2</sup> in extent.

"Number One colliery — which commenced operations in 1903 — and three other collieries have been well able to supply the country's needs," said Mr Harrison.

"Present mining depth ranges from 60 m to 150 m. The main coal seam varies between 2 m and 11 m in thickness. This is very much thicker than European coal where a 2 m thick seam is quite rare.

"Other than this, coal

measures in the Wankie contain another seam about 1 m thick lying about 2 m above the main seam.

"Little is known of this coal, but it may one day constitute a substantial coal reserve."

In 1939, investigations were carried out at Lubimbi. A Frankfurt-based company determined that Lubimbi coal was suitable for gasification and the reserves were calculated as ample to feed an oil-from-coal plant for many years.

The high investment needed and the unlimited supply of oil at that time caused the project to be shelved.

Investigations were continued more recently with a view to assessing the potential of oil from coal, and reserves have been proved for the maintenance of such a process for many years.

Active exploration of coalfields to the north-

east of the country has been conducted in the past few years, and fields elsewhere have been assessed as to their potential.

Mr Harrison said there was potential for the discovery of further coal lying below the surface in the vast area between Wankie and Kariba — but at depths beyond the present day limits of economic mining.

"The majority of the coalfields in this country are in remote areas and the construction of road and rail links — as well as other components of the infrastructure necessary for their development — represents a large capital investment.

"Nevertheless, the oil crisis is causing attention to be focused more and more on coal as an alternative fuel.

"In the foreseeable future, the exploitation of our coal measures may no longer be a matter of choice."

## HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE FOR MINE WORKERS APPROVED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[Text]

**THE** mining industry will have to pay an extra \$6.5 million a year for higher minimum wage rates which have been negotiated in a new mineworkers' agreement. Almost 55 000 workers have benefited from the accord between the Associated Mineworkers' Union and the Chamber of Mines.

This extra money includes higher overtime rates which will have to be paid because of consolidation of wages.

The agreement is effective from the beginning of this month and raises the pay for the lowest category of unskilled worker to \$38 a month, not including free fringe benefits.

A few mines in the country are already paying more than the new minimum.

Two of the most important features of the agreement are the consolidation of wages so that single workers are getting paid at married rates, with ration and cost of living allowance being included, and some semi-skilled workers being allowed to do some jobs performed by journeymen.

Ration and cost of living allowances have been incorporated into wages

and there is no longer any difference between married and single workers' rates. Free housing, light and water have been kept for the lower paid workers who also get free fuel to cook their food.

A significant breakthrough is a new class of semi-skilled worker being allowed to perform some journeymen's tasks without being supervised. They will be trained for a certain period, and will be fully versed in the techniques.

The new pay scheme concentrates on the rate for the job and, unlike South Africa, there are no cases where different rates of pay apply for people doing the same job.

The agreement is binding for one year and when reviewed the two parties involved will decide whether minimum

starting rates can be raised. From the lowest point of \$38 a month the starting rates in each semi-skilled and unskilled band is 1.5 times that of the band below.

There is a step up for workers in the skilled and managerial bands, which includes blacks and whites.

The creation of a new class of semi-skilled worker will be of benefit to workers and employers. Employers will gain because the agreement means that workers without skilled status will be able to rise to a new level and employers will get improved productivity from the workers concerned.

There are no fears at the moment of mines having to lay off workers because of the bigger wage bill although this might happen eventually in one or two cases.

Mr Alan Marsh, President of the Chamber, and Mr Ken Vanderplank, general manager, agree with union leader Mr Howard Bloomfield that the agreement is a great step forward for the industry. Bargaining took 10 months to complete.

CSO: 4420

# MINISTER PREDICTS RISE IN MINING EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 1

[From a special supplement: "Survey on the Mining Industry"]

[Text] A message from the Minister of Mines, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni

IT GIVES me great pleasure to introduce this review of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia mining industry.

This country was built upon its mining activities and its economic development owes a great deal to the firm foundations which were laid by the mining industry.

Our inherent strength and our vast yet virtually untapped resources promise a bright future for the mining industry.

Once sanctions are lifted, I foresee a tremendous amount of activity which will be generated by the influx of capital both to open up new deposits and to expand existing enterprises.

In particular, there is likely to be an immediate increase in the demand for

chrome ore, largely for our own ferro alloy industry, and I would also expect to see an increase in the exports of high grade lithium concentrates.

In the long term, I hope to see an export market being developed for coking coal, of which we have an abundant supply, and for an expansion of our nickel mining along with which will go the exploitation of our deposits of the platinum group of metals.

Many of the mineral deposits in our country are small and can only be developed economically by a smallworker.

Every encouragement is given to this type of operation and, with the welcome increase in the

price of gold, I am sure we shall see the expansion of many existing mines and the re-opening of old workings which will now prove viable.

My Ministry has produced a list of over 1 000 mines, which are at present dormant, in an effort to stimulate interest in their redevelopment.

This supplement covers a wide range of subjects concerned with mining activities and affords me the opportunity of congratulating all concerned in the industry for what has been achieved.

The value of our mineral production breaks records year after year, and I am confident that this trend will continue in the future.

CSO: 4420

## ACTIVITIES OF MINING RESEARCH INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 2

[From special supplement: "Survey on the Mining Industry"]

[Text] **THE** importance of uranium and nuclear power is becoming more evident as the world faces a worsening energy crisis.

The discovery of uranium deposits in South Africa and more recently in Zambia has given a massive boost to the search in Zimbabwe Rhodesia for this rare and valuable metal.

According to Professor Keith Viewing, director of the Institute of Mining Research at the University of Rhodesia, a significant effort is needed in this country to determine the prospecting methods most likely to achieve success.

In a summary of the institute's activities during the past year, Professor Viewing said the search for uranium elsewhere in the world had resulted in the development of a series of new techniques and there could be little doubt as to the worth of the search and the investment involved.

"Uranium provides energy for the future and it is of interest, in this context, that 150 tonnes of uranium contains as much energy as 2.2 million tonnes of coal.

Fifteen projects were investigated at the nine-year-old institute during 1978 — a programme of research which resulted in 17 confidential reports, four papers in scientific publications and one M. Phil. thesis.

**DIFFICULT**

It was a particularly difficult year for the institute, with more than three man-years of research effort channelled into the security forces. The resulting research potential was reduced to about one half of that which is normally available.

Despite these problems, the institute continued to provide valuable assistance, not only to mining, but to industry in general.

An important project under the wing of geologist, Dr R. P. Foster, was the prediction of the depth to which gold rich ore shoots might extend.

In his 10th annual report, Professor Viewing said liaison with research groups in Israel, New Zealand and America had resulted in a valuable contribution to the study of certain gold deposits.

"It is a simple matter to determine the length of the gold bearing quartz vein as it extends along the surface," he said, "but it is more important to predict the depth to which the deposit will extend. This information will be of great value to operating mines, for one could judge better the life of the mine and plan accordingly."

As mines in Zimbabwe Rhodesia reach deeper into the ground, the problems of fractured rock become more important.

In some situations, the host rock and the ore itself might be very weak, and it was important to predict the relative strengths of the rocks before openings were made underground.

Research into these problems — concerned with improving and increasing the accuracy of techniques used to predict rock strength in asbestos mines — is being done at the institute in direct association with the mining industry.

**COPPER**

The wide range of mineral deposits in Zimbabwe Rhodesia includes copper, nickel, cobalt, iron and chromium-bearing materials, gold, silver and the platinum group of metals.

A substantial part of the institute's work is concerned with determining the distribution of these metals and minerals in the rock. The research is done using an electron microprobe, operated by mineralogist Mr T. R. C. Fernandes.

One of the prime tasks is to extract valuable metals and minerals ensuring that waste materials are separated at an early stage. A research programme at the institute — under metallurgist, Mr M. J. Storey, deals with the separation of talc — a waste mineral — in the metallurgical

process. It is hoped to determine the processes by which the tail is separated.

One of the country's greatest resources, other than coal, is chromium. In his summary Professor Viewing said the institute was conducting research investigations along the length of the Great Dyke through which it was hoped to determine which of the many qualities of chromium ores should be used for optimum benefit to the country.

### STUDIES

One of the institute's research programmes in applied geochemistry is concerned with studies of industrial pollution in and around Salisbury and in the Seki township.

"The amount of research and development work which is required for a vigorous and expanding mining industry is immense," said Professor Viewing.

"It is important to distinguish between applied research where results can be used almost immediately, and long term research, the results of which will be of value to those planning mineral explorations proposed for the overall development of the country.

"At present, almost all of the work is concerned with applied research, but there is no doubt that in the future, more fundamental investigations will be justified as important problems become realised.

"Within this context,

however, there are three important gaps in the research needs for the industry. They are important because they relate to coal and uranium, and also to methods of prospecting by the use of Earth satellite images developed during the last 15 years."

Professor Viewing said mineral deposits were often found within major structures of the Earth's crust. These fractures could be obscured at the surface by a thick cover of soil or even a shallow cover of sedimentary rock or blown sand from a modern desert. Such fracture patterns were revealed in photographs or images from high altitudes.

"At present, Zimbabwe Rhodesia has no high quality images from any of the Earth's satellites," he said. "It is evident that an important contribution to the knowledge of the country will result as soon

as investigations in this area of knowledge can start."

Among projects being undertaken at the institute during 1979 are investigations on ceramic materials; the occurrence, distribution and genesis of iron ore in Zimbabwe Rhodesia; kaolin in Zimbabwe Rhodesia; the recovery of scheelite from mine dumps; mining methods and the classification of rock strength; heavy minerals in the Sabi drainage sediments; and the investigation of chromium ore briquettes.

**GWELO SEEKS NEW HOSPITAL**

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 9

[Text]

**GWELO.**

**HOSPITAL** facilities in the city and the attitude of the Ministry of Health has come in for strong criticism by the council's finance committee.

This committee claims that Que Que, Umtali, Salisbury, Bulawayo and Simola have all had new, or improved facilities, yet Gwelo still remains with its out-dated hospital.

The recommendation that will go to the full council is that the Town Clerk, Mr Alex Smart, should write to the Ministry and make strong representations concerning "the wholly inadequate maternity, hospital and out-patient facilities in the Gwelo central area" and inquire what plans there are for improvements.

And Alderman G. A. Sulter suggested that if the reply is not satisfactory then the council should send a delegation to the Minister.

**MEETING**

A meeting was recently held to discuss health services policy between councillors, their officials, and government health officials including doctors and staff of the general hospital.

Mr Smart told the finance committee that one of the most important matters discussed was the provision of a new hospital or of improved facilities at the existing hospital.

This was supported by the Government officials who agreed that the facilities were totally inadequate.

One point made was that the poor facilities could well be keeping young, trained medical personnel from coming to Gwelo, for they were not prepared to work with antiquated facilities.

The Ministry was first asked for a new hospital in 1952 and Que Que was given first priority.

Que Que had its new hospital for two years, but nothing has happened in Gwelo.

CSO: 4420



# NEW SALISBURY POLICE OFFICES INAUGURATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

**THE new Salisbury Central offices of the BSA Police, in Inez Terrace adjacent to the old offices on Railway Avenue, are 95 percent occupied and almost fully operational.**

All that remains to be transferred from the old offices—which have been left entirely for the CID—is the lost and found property office.

The \$1.25 million four-storey building was designed for easy access by the public and greater administrative efficiency, says the officer commanding, Chief Superintendent Derek Humberstone.

On the ground floor the public can get information and pay deposit fines. The investigations offices and the district headquarters are on the first floor. Traffic matters are dealt with on the second floor. On the third floor are a spacious kitchen—"better than you can find in hotels", the superintendent says—canteen and other amenities.

## GATEWAY

Detained people at this building go nowhere near the main entrance "which avoids the embarrassment of having, for example, a violent drunk in the presence of members of the public". They will be taken through a large gateway in which a roll-down steel door will help prevent attempts at escaping.

Yesterday staff were brightening the grounds and parts of the interior of the building with shrubs, palms and other greenery.

● A five-storey extension to the BSA Police headquarters in Montagu Avenue has been completed and staff are moving in piecemeal where offices have been fitted out. The extension was added to alleviate cramped office space.

Police Reserve payments, which used to be made from a prefabricated building, are now being made from an office in the extension.

CSO: 4420

# MEDICAL SERVICES CALLED 'OUTSTANDING'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] The medical and health services for blacks in Zimbabwe Rhodesia have been described as "outstanding" by Miss Muriel H. Skeet, a former head of the advisory committee of the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva.

Miss Skeet--who has had 12 books published on international medical and nursing subjects--is here for a brief visit.

After visiting several medical centres and clinics in and around Salisbury, she said what she saw compared well with overseas countries.

"I am particularly impressed with the relationship between the races in the nursing profession. I am also delighted to see that the handover to black staff, particularly in the clinics, is being done gradually," she said in an interview with the HERALD.

While working for the League she was involved in disaster relief operations where earthquakes and typhoons had struck in areas around the world.

It was her job to recruit the medical teams that first moved into these disaster areas and on many occasions she accompanied the teams in their work.

"Often this work is done under the most primitive conditions," she said. "You also realise the enormous rippling effect that an earthquake, for example, can cause. In Guatemala we found dogs biting people a few days after the quake."

Miss Skeet has also worked in Nicaragua, Bangladesh and Vietnam.

"By going into the field after a disaster I gained first-hand knowledge of what type of conditions I was sending teams into," she said.

She was invited to come to Zimbabwe Rhodesia from South Africa--where she read two papers in Cape Town on disaster relief and nursing--to gain a first-hand knowledge of conditions here.

Contact

She returns to London today.

Although she still does freelance work for the league, the World Health Organisation, the International Hospital Federation and the British Council, Miss Skeet has a contract to write another seven books on her specialised type of work.

These include research reports on various subjects, textbooks and a manual for relief workers going into disaster areas.

Miss Skeet is also going to produce a new version of Notes on Nursing, written by Florence Nightingale 120 years ago.

CSO: 4420

## SALISBURY SHOW'S SUCCESS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] **WITHIN** an hour of the Salisbury Show closing its gates, the general manager, Mr Alan Dawkins, reported that his predictions of record attendances had been fulfilled.

Mr Dawkins said a known figure of 157 000 people visited the show between Tuesday and yesterday, and this did not include those who had found their way into the grounds without paying, a figure in the region of about 13 000.

"There is no question that this is the best show we have ever had. It went as though it were on oiled wheels," he said.

"On Tuesday, I made a forecast which said that this was going to be the biggest we have ever had, and we beat it, we won," he said.

**GRATITUDE**

Mr Dawkins said he felt special mention should be made of the number of black families who had patronised the show and spent so freely.

"I think we owe a deep gratitude to them," he said.

He added that, contrary to some rumours spread among exhibitors that this might have been the last Salisbury show, it was facing a very bright future.

With a team of show officials, he had made the rounds of exhibitors and lessors of stands and requests for the same or additional exhibiting space had been common.

**TROUBLE-FREE**

It now appeared that there would be pressure on available stands for next year, he said, and plans were under way to renovate and extend existing facilities to cope with the demand for 1980.

These plans included selecting old buildings which have been earmarked for foreign pavilions," he said.

Although Saturday afternoon was marred by a number of incidents, yesterday, and the show in general, had been mostly trouble-free.

"It's been a terrific show. Everybody was cheerful and happy," he said.

CSO: 4420

## BRIEFS

**RED CROSS ACCESS TO PRISONERS**--Many requests by the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit people imprisoned for reasons related to the war have been turned down, the ICRC says in a statement. "Access to political prisoners and detainees, as well as prisoners of war, is a traditional task given to the ICRC by the Geneva Conventions of 1949" the statement says. "These visits allow ICRC delegates to speak without witnesses to the persons imprisoned and to provide them with material and medical assistance and protection. "The results of these visits are stated in confidential reports which are handed to the government concerned. Their purpose is to make suggestions in order to improve conditions of detention on a purely neutral and humanitarian basis. "In Zimbabwe Rhodesia, for the time being, the ICRC has been granted access only to the administrative detainees, whom we visited twice a year since 1959. "Unhappily, in the past, many ICRC requests aimed at obtaining the right to visit all other persons imprisoned for reasons related to the war--such as sentenced political prisoners or martial law detainees--have been turned down. "We hope that the present Government will adopt a more positive attitude toward the ICRC's requests." The Secretary for Justice, Mr Michael Garnett, declined to comment on the statement. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 11]

**AIR TOURS EXTENDED**--Flame Lily Super Two, Four and Six tours to Victoria Falls and Kariba, originally planned to end on September 30, have been extended to January 15, 1980, Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia announced yesterday. A spokesman said the Super Four and Super Six tours on offer to the South African market would also be available until the same date. During the first three months of operation, from May to August, 3,622 bookings were made. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 6]

**CONTROL OF FORCES ASSURANCE**--The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Zindoga, warned the nation that the external terrorist alliance would not be allowed to interfere with the security forces as a result of next week's London constitutional conference. Mr Zindoga said he wanted to issue the warning on the eve of the departure of the Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, to the conference. He said that irresponsible and uncalled for statements were to be expected from the terrorist leaders at the conference. "I want this

nation to know that the position of our security forces is not negotiable," Mr Zindoga said amid the applause of the whole House. Mr Zindoga said he wished to assure the nation's citizens they could "sleep in peace" at nights because the security forces were in responsible hands--"I happen to know there are rumblings in certain quarters that there are talks about the Army, the Police, Air Force and Ministry of Home Affairs." "That is out of the question," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 3]

CO-ORD-A-NATION FORCES CENTER--The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, had a meal while on a visit to the Co-Ord-A-Nation Forces Centre in Salisbury yesterday. The Mayor and his wife, Pat, were guests of the chairman of the center and of Co-Ord-A-Nation, Brigadier Theodore Passaportis. The brigadier praised the service given to the centre by volunteer women workers, and farmers and firms who contribute free food to it. The centre can provide three meals and a bed at \$1.25 per day for up to 22 service men or women at a time. Since its opening in April 1978, about 11,000 meals have been served, and 4,800 people have slept on the premises. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Sep 79 p 11]

INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES ILLEGAL--A few weeks ago the South African Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, spoke of his dislike of what he called "wounding discrimination." And earlier we heard from one of his Ministers, Dr Koornhof, that the Government wanted to see racial discrimination removed from everyday life. But now Mr Botha says that while he does not regard marriages between whites and blacks as sinful, they will remain illegal in South Africa. It is this exasperating attitude which makes it difficult for South Africa's friends to make headway against worldwide hostility. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 8]

TERRORISTS KILL FIVE--Six civilians and two employees of a security company have been murdered by terrorists, Combined Operations Headquarters reports. Five of the six civilians were murdered in an incident in the eastern operational area when a gang of terrorists visited their kraal on Friday night. The dead were a Mr Banglira and his two wives, a Mr Nyson, and an unidentified man. The reason for the murders is not known. The two security company employees were Mr Johannes Petrus Nortje (38), a widower with three children who came from Gwelo, and Mr Raphael Mataga, who was single and came from the Charter area. They died when their vehicle was ambushed by terrorists in the western operational area on August 21. The communique also reported the death in action of Corporal District Assistant Felix Fambisayi (33), who was married with three children and came from Bikita district. Security forces have killed 13 terrorists and five terrorist collaborators. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 79 p 1]

THIRTY-EIGHT DIE--Another 38 people have died in the war--including one member of the security forces--according to a communique released yesterday by Combined Operations Headquarters. The security force member killed was Corporal Brian Kenneth Tucker (23), who was single and lived in Hillside, Bulawayo. He was educated at Hamilton High School. Security forces have killed 17 terrorists, six terrorist collaborators and one stock thief. A number of stolen cattle have been recovered. One black civilian has been killed in cross-fire. The communique said that on Friday evening in the northwestern operational area Mr Ingisi Mabombero was killed when a vehicle in which he was travelling detonated a terrorist landmine. Two other passengers were seriously injured and have been taken to hospital. In the eastern operational area on Saturday morning terrorists ambushed a civilian vehicle killing the driver, Mr Abisha Nezomba (48). In the southwestern operational area six black civilians have been murdered by terrorists. Two of them, Mr Richard Mdutshekwa and Mr Mdungazwe Mdhlunga, had been bayoneted and their bodies were found, with hands tied behind their backs, in a river. On Thursday night Mr Gaoolini Nyoni was bayoneted and burnt to death at his village. Early on Saturday three brothers, Mr John Chikono, Mr David Chikono and Mr Shepherd Chikono were shot dead at their home in Pumula Township, Bulawayo, by a man using a weapon of communist origin, the communique said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Sep 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420



PFP ELECTS SLABBERT, DEPOSES SCHWARZ

Schwarz, Others Voted Out

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 pp 1,2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, and Mr Japie Basson, MP for Bezuidenhout, were yesterday axed from their respective positions as chairman of the Federal Executive and National Vice-Chairman of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

Not a single former United Party Reformist was elected to the four top executive positions at the PFP's special congress in Johannesburg yesterday. The defeat is seen as a reprisal by the Houghton group against Mr Schwarz and Co for their part in removing Mr Colin Eglin as leader of the PFP.

There are also ideological differences and, in Mr Schwarz' case, strong opposition to his more conservative views.

Mr Schwarz, however, is not taking his defeat lying down.

He gave notice in an interview with me that he intended to challenge the "PFP radicals," that he considers it his duty to remain in politics, and "will fight to unify the moderates of South Africa."

Mr Schwarz' place as Federal Executive Chairman was taken by Mr Gordon Waddell, an executive director of Anglo American Corporation and chairman of the Southern Transvaal Region of the party.

Mr Waddell, who defeated Mr Schwarz by 25 votes to 17, announced for-  
wards that he would take over the day-to-day running of the party.

It was his intention to put the organisation and administration (the nonpolitical part of it) on as effective a basis as possible.

"I see my job as having to take so much of the day-to-day load of non-political work off the new leader's back."

The new leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, was elected unopposed at yesterday's meeting.

As Mr Waddell masterminded the downfall of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's predecessor, Mr Colin Eglin, and is now the party's Federal Executive chairman, he is regarded as the effective power behind the throne.

The Houghton group did not act against Mr Waddell, as it did against Mr Schwarz, for his role in ousting Mr Eglin for two reasons:

The first is that Mr Waddell, an able administrator, is an Anglo man, and the second is that he was the only person strong enough to defeat Mr Schwarz.

It is considered significant that Mr Waddell has played such an important role in the changes which have been made in the party, strengthening the belief that the new hierarchy has the approval of Anglo chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, one of the party's chief financial backers.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, was elected vice-chairman of the Federal executive, succeeding Mr Derrick de Villiers, a prior United Party Reformist.

Mr De Villiers was earlier axed from the Federal Executive, at which he was coopted at the previous congress.

Mr Japie Basson, like Mr Schwarz, a former United Party man, lost his position as national vice chairman to Mr Ray Swart.

Mr Swart was previously national chairman, but gave up this post in favour of Mr Eglin who had been replaced as leader by Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

The Houghton group's secret plan to oust Mr Schwarz and the others went off smoothly, all the men who were axed being on the group's "hit list" and all the leaders who were elected to the top posts having been chosen or supported by the group for these positions.

I understand that the "hit list" still contains the names of Mr Brian Bamford, MP for Groote Schuur, who is the party's chief Whip, and several MPC's who hold party positions.

They are likely to be axed from their positions when a suitable opportunity arises.

The Houghton group also succeeded in taking over effective control of the Federal Executive, seven of its members being elected to fill the ten vacancies.

They are Dr Boraime, Dr Zac de Beer, Mr Rene de Villiers, Mr Kowie Munnis, Mr Joel Mervis, Mr Peter Nixon, and Mrs Helen Suzman.

The three remaining vacancies were filled by Mr Schwarz, Mr Basson and Mr Dave Dalling another former UP Reformist.

Three Houghton group members were also coopted to the executive. They are the treasurer of the Federal Executive, Mr Mike Sher; the party's leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Douglas Gibson, and the party's leader in the Cape Provincial Council, Mr Herbert Hirsch.

Replying to charges that she and the other members of the Houghton group which met secretly to plan Mr Schwarz's ouster, Mrs Suzman, I understand, told a closed session of the congress that it was the right of any group to caucus and to lobby for people it wished to see elected.

#### Slabbert Address

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE new PFP leader, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert (39), made it clear at a special congress in Johannesburg yesterday that he would not allow any formation of groups or factions to propagate opposing ideologies.**

In a message directed clearly at Mrs Helen Suzman's "Houghton" group, which has been advocating a "policy of protest", and at Mr Harry Schwarz and his former Reformists, who have been advocating a "policy of power", he said: "Both the politics of power and the politics of protest are part and parcel of the functions of an Opposition."

Referring to future relations with the National Party Dr Slabbert said the party's policy would not be based only on negative attitudes. It would be constructive whenever possible.

Dr Slabbert committed himself to the existing party principles and policies as accepted by the congress.

He said the PFP's whole policy was based on negotiations with the country's vari-

ous nations.

He welcomed the Government's move towards negotiations with Blacks and said: "For each step the Government takes towards a policy of negotiation the PFP will encourage it to take another step."

South Africa could either talk itself into a future or fight itself out of one, he said. The PFP believed that the future lay in negotiation, rather than confrontation, with disenfranchised South Africans.

Dr Slabbert said: "The PFP says unequivocally that a new constitution for our country must be decided by all our people — not by one section only."

"That constitution must make it quite clear that, in our political, social and economic life, no person can be discriminated against on the basis of race or ethnicity."

"This is our declaration of intent and is the only basis on which an acceptable constitution can be negotiated for South Africa."

Referring to the Prime Minister's envisaged "Constellation of States" for Southern Africa, Dr Slabbert said the Government's wish to create such a constellation of states manifested an

intention to "consult with Blacks" rather than "negotiate" with them.

"I say with respect to the Government: this is not the option facing South Africa if it wishes to avoid confrontation."

The Government was formulating plans and asked the Blacks to help make them work, Dr Slabbert said.

The PFP believed that the only way in which a plan for the future could work was for all the parties jointly to formulate the plan by negotiation and not by confrontation.

Dr Slabbert spelled out four basic differences between the policy of the PFP and that of the Government:

- On the question of whether the White man must decide alone on the constitutional situation in South Africa he said, the NP only consulted the Blacks on their plan. The PFP envisaged full negotiations on the issue at a National Convention.

- On the question of whether a Black was a citizen of South Africa the NP said they were not while the PFP considered them to be fellow citizens.

- On the question of whether people must be forced by law to belong to

specific ethnic groups, the NP proposed a constellation of states in which the White state would enforce the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act and the Group Areas Act. The PFP rejected the principle that people should be forced to belong to a specific ethnic group.

● The NP favoured arrest without trial and house banning while the PFP was not in favour of a system in which the people lost all

respect for a suppressive legal system.

Dr Slabbert made it clear that the PFP would oppose the Government on the issue of a constellation of states.

He said the Government wanted the constellation of states so it could avoid the sharing of power. The PFP believed that the secret of South Africa's tomorrow lay with all her people negotiating together at a National Convention.

#### NRP Leader Rejects Pact

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 p 5

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — The leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, MP for Durban Point, made it clear yesterday that the party would not enter into any election pacts with the PFP, even though there had been a change of PFP leadership.

Mr Raw said that there were too many basic differences between the two

parties.

Personalities have no bearing on a pact, he said. "The simple issue at stake is what you are asking of the electorate."

"As far as I know there have been no changes in the PFP's policies of universal adult franchise and all residential areas being opened to all race groups."

#### Further Statement by Raw

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text] Durban.--The Houghton Group was calling the tune in the PFP and the party's irresponsible actions and attitudes made it totally unacceptable to the vast majority of the electorate, the leader of the NRP, Mr Vause Raw, said in Durban yesterday.

Mr Raw was replying to an attack on the NRP by the newly-elected leader of the PFP, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, in Johannesburg on Monday.

Mr Raw said: "I deplore the fact that Dr Slabbert's first action as leader of the PFP has been to declare war on the NRP in an emotional and bitter personal attack. If his aim is to fight the National Party then he should leave personalities and the NRP alone."

"I shall leave the facts to answer the personal attack in due course and only remind him now that, as his own party has so traumatically discovered, alliances of expediency not based on honest principles are only a temporary path to conflict and political suicide.

"The more serious aspect of his action is that, at a time of political fluidity, Dr Slabbert should deliberately reopen inter-opposition infighting and set the destruction of the NRP as his priority target. I see a new government as the priority need for South Africa."

CSO: 4420

SLABBERT VOWS TO CONTROL PFP FACTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**THE** new Opposition leader, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert yesterday reiterated his congress undertaking this week that he will "take no nonsense" from warring factions in the Progressive Federal Party.

He confirmed that he personally had gone to see Mr Harry Schwarz after the congress when he heard about Mr Schwarz's threat "not to take his defeat lying down."

Mr Schwarz was axed from the chairmanship of the party's federal executive and replaced by Mr Gordon Waddell.

"I went to talk to Mr Schwarz to hear from him personally what his problems were, so that we could solve his problems, if he had any, together," Dr Slabbert said.

"This is the way I will run my party and how I will solve

its internal problems.

"I repeat that I won't accept opposing factions within the PFP," a determined Dr Slabbert said.

He also confirmed reports that Mr Schwarz would be offered the chairmanship of the envisaged PFP economics commission to be appointed soon.

"But I first want to discuss the situation with Mr Schwarz when he returns from his overseas business visit," he said.

Reacting to various reports that as new leader, he was facing an early showdown between the Harry Schwarz and the so-called Houghton factions, Dr Slabbert said he did not expect any problems of this sort.

"We are experiencing a bridging period following the leadership change, which is not different to that accompanying any other party's leadership change."

He said the PFP would soon consolidate again and eliminate any possible internal problems, if there were

any left.

Dr Slabbert will soon take up former leader Mr Colin Eglin's office at the PFP's Cape head office.

While he will get the R24 000 a year salary of an Opposition leader, Mr Eglin will return to the ordinary MP salary of about R18 000 a year.

Dr Slabbert is scheduled to tour the country soon to hold a number of meetings at which he will introduce himself and his style to rank-and-file supporters.



## RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA UNDER INCREASING STRAIN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

**RELATIONS between Australia and South Africa appear to be coming under increasing strain.**

The coolness that has existed from the days when sporting links were first cut is now approaching the stage of a deep freeze.

This deterioration has been highlighted by a number of recent incidents.

First was Australia's role in the Lusaka Commonwealth Heads of Government conference.

After playing a prominent role in support of the fronting states' opposition to the new Government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser personally sponsored a move for a statement from the conference condemning racism. Although the statement did not mention South Africa by name, its wording was clearly directed at the Government in Pretoria.

**CLOSER**

The move followed increasingly tough anti-South African, anti-Zimbabwe Rhodesia public statements by Mr Fraser and members of his Government.

At the same time as he has become more outspoken on these matters Mr Fraser has moved for closer ties with the Governments of black African States, most notably Nigeria, which he visited for several days before going to Lusaka.

In Australia the Government has been increasingly strenuous in its efforts to discourage contacts with South Africa.

Its total opposition to sporting links, which has been reaffirmed constantly, now shows some prospect of spreading to trade.

**REFUSED**

Although Australia has a trade office in South Africa and has what it calls "proper diplomatic relations", it has been adopting a policy for some time of not encouraging Australian companies to trade with South Africa. Businessmen who seek information about South Africa from the Department of Trade are refused it.

The Government flatly refuses to send trade missions to South Africa, the only country other than Zimbabwe Rhodesia which is treated in this way.

After Mr Fraser's tough stance at the Commonwealth Heads of Gov-

ernment conference, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs even went as far as looking at ways of preventing the payment of export incentive grants to Australian companies seeking trade with South Africa.

The grants have been paid for several years on a non-discriminatory basis to any company which established that it has incurred costs in seeking to open up new export markets.

It now seems that this move will not go ahead, although this appears to have been decided because of the technical problems in drafting the necessary legislation.

In lieu of a statutory ban on the grants the Government has told its trade offices and business groups. It does not want to encourage trade ties with South Africa.

**HARRASS**

Further evidence of the increasingly delicate state of relations between South Africa and Australia has emerged in the past few days with reports by diplomatic reporters here that the Department of Foreign Affairs believes South Africa is adopting a policy of deliberately harrassing Australian diplomats.

The reports claim that Australian diplomats have



started back to Canberra that the level of harassment has been stepped up recently, particularly after Australia's outspoken part in the Lusaka conference.

Departmental officials believe a recent campaign against a senior Australian diplomat, Mr Bruce Haig, is part of a pattern of reprisal.

Mr Haig, a political officer in the Australian Embassy, was recently accused of "consorting with a black woman on the banned list".

Last week, officials say, there was a veiled suggestion from the Government that Mr Haig was involved in the escape of former newspaper editor, Mr Donald Woods.

Wrote one diplomatic correspondent: "Several departmental officers I talked with last week were clearly annoyed that the South Africans continue to inflict less subtle forms of harassment on the Australian diplomatic community. Wives receive meaningless telephone calls throughout the day and other acts of annoyance."

The Government's stiffening attitude to South Africa appears to contrast with community attitudes in Australia.

Critics of the Government's opposition to links with South Africa and its failure to recognise the Muzorewa Government appear to be becoming more vocal and to be getting more support.

CSO: 4420

## OFS NATIONALIST CONGRESS DELEGATES VOICE CONCERNS

## Labor Minister Address

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** — The great labour challenge facing South Africa was the admission of workers of all races into an expanding industrialised economy without any group feeling threatened by another, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Speaking on the Riekert and Wiehahn commission's reports at the Free State National Party congress, he said the Government's policy was aimed at establishing a labour practice which would ensure no single race would be undermined by another in the labour market.

The essence of this practice was that no changes to the existing structure could be made without the agreement of the workers involved.

An employer who wished to make any changes or allow the entry of new groups to the workplace would have to acquire the approval of those already in his employ. Any unreasonable action by the employer or stubborn resistance by the worker could now be referred to a specialised industrial court for a ruling.

Mr Botha was asked from the floor why the Government had dropped job reser-

vation and how it foresaw future protection of the White worker so long advocated as the basis of its labour policy.

Mr Botha replied that what had applied in 1960 no longer applied to the labour situation in 1979. Job reservation had become impracticable and had been scrapped in all but five categories in which so many exemptions had been made that it (job reservation) was virtually no longer operative.

In effect one out of every 500 labourers in the market still enjoyed job protection.

There was a danger that workers would be undercut by fresh labour entering the market at a low rate of pay. But one of the principles established since the Wiehahn and Riekert reports was equal pay for equal work.

At present one-million workers were out of work and a further six-million, of which 85 percent would be Black, would be demanding jobs by the turn of the century.

To avoid frustration and hunger and thus eliminate the danger of revolution, South Africa had to ensure its economy would expand sufficiently to provide the required jobs.

The Whites alone would

not provide the labour for such an expansion and the Government's new labour policy was aimed at training other race groups.

It was illogical to expect Blacks to be trained in their own areas. Training had to be done in the workplace and these existed in White South Africa. Blacks could be trained to serve their own communities or be employed in the expanding economy.

At present and despite recessionary trends in the economy there was an estimated shortage of 30 000 to 40 000 tradesmen and clerical and professional men.

"When a man hears of millions who have to come to the workplace, it is natural to ask what the White worker's position is going to be in future."

In the past the principle had been protection and the method had been job reservation. The principle had not changed but the method no longer worked as there had been such growth in the labour market and control had become unwieldy.

"The answer is to make a worker a partner in the decision over who is going to work where and how in future," Mr Botha said. — Sapa

Reports by B. Chasson, 171 Mutual Building, Harrison Street, Johannesburg.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** — There was confusion among members of the National Party concerning the direction the Government was taking away from separate development, two speakers at the Free State National Party Congress said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Speaking at length from the floor, they urged the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to explain what had happened to separate development in the light of cabinet statements that the policy as it was known to South Africa's enemies, was dead.

At the end of the two-day congress agenda, the two speakers expressed their fears that the confusion surrounding cabinet statements may be leading to the death of "separate development as we know it."

There seemed to be a confusion of the terms "differentiation" and "discrimination". The two terms were being equated with one another and there were fears that Afrikanerdom was developing a sense of guilt and an apologetic attitude, and that the National Party was being infiltrated by liberals who refused to see the difference between the two terms.

The Prime Minister was asked whether policy applications were not undermining the party's principles. Ministers were contradicting each other and it was claimed that these contradictions were only differences in accent. The party's members were being confused

and needed leadership in this matter.

Mr Botha replied: "Discrimination, a system which seeks to maintain a superiority of one man by force at the cost of another's dignity, has no place in the world of today".

The result of the Koedoespoort by-election, referred to by the speakers, was due to exceptional circumstances, he said.

Clear distinction had to be made between principles and daily policy.

"Principles are the ideals towards which we strive. Policy is the procedure we employ".

Mr Botha had set out his policies abroad, on TV and in the Black states and he had never found the need to apologise for his existence in his fatherland.

The best foundation on which to build the future in a racially diverse society such as South Africa's was the Christian message: "do unto others as you would have them do unto you," he said.

"As long as I am Prime Minister it will be so."  
Sapa.

## 'OGGENBLAD': SA WARY OF FOREIGN TROOPS IN RHODESIA OR NAMIBIA

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 17 Aug 79 p 23

[Selection from the "Comment &amp; Opinion" section]

[Text]

In both settlement attempts again launched in Southern Africa there is an element which dare not be overlooked.

In both Rhodesia and South West it is possible that large numbers of foreign troops will have to be brought in to support the settlement plans.

Messrs Nkomo and Mugabe both consider the British plan for Rhodesia contains one basic fault — the assumption that they would be prepared to allow the Rhodesians to hold the planned election under their wings.

This can only mean that they will shoot down the entire settlement plan or that Britain will have to make a further concession.

The concession could contain the possibility of the Patriotic Front helping to monitor the election in some or other way — and Rhodesia will certainly not accept that.

Or that the British themselves would keep an eye on the election. Margaret Thatcher has already denied that British troops would be sent in.

The fact is that who will have to supervise the election — should the plan ever reach that stage — is of cardinal importance.

The bringing in of foreign troops into a neighbouring state is something affecting South Africa. In this respect developments in Rhodesia will be

watched.

In South West the possibility is much greater that really large numbers of foreign troops will have to be brought in if South Africa agrees to Sir James Murray's corridor plan.

A demilitarised zone 100 km wide stretching over 1 000 km is a huck of a piece of land — part of Europe would fit into it.

How else could it be established whether Swapo was keeping to the rule if not by patrolling soldiers? And what enormous numbers of men would be needed to patrol a zone like this?

Not to speak of problems of supply — a truly formidable military operation would be needed.

It seems impractical and unacceptable.

It would have been far better to return to the previous plan and monitor Swapo bases in Angola.

If President Neto is prepared to have foreign troops in his country — over and above the Cubans, East Germans and Russians already there, that is — to patrol the border zone, it could rather allow fewer soldiers to monitor Swapo bases.

There is no difference in principle, only in practical execution.

South Africa can in any case not allow tens of thousands of UN troops to stream into Owamboland.

STEYN CRITICIZES COLORED COUNCIL RECORD

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Steve Moller]

[Text]

**THE Coloured Person's Representative Council is to be disbanded, the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, announced yesterday.**

Opening the seventh session of the second CRC, Mr Steyn said that, because the council was obviously not able to give credence to fair opportunity for political participation and co-responsibility for the Coloured population its existence should cease.

Mr Steyn said that it was the duty of the people to eliminate discriminatory measures. And hurtful actions, not only on the part of the authorities but also, and especially, on the personal level.

"We are all citizens of the same fatherland, have to accept one another as such and will therefore have to treat each other in a human way."

Mr Steyn said that there were shortcomings of which everybody was aware and for which solutions had to be looked for continually.

"Firstly, we must accept that South Africa, similar to many other countries in the world, had a plural society.

"This does not mean that we will allow this to divide us. It is our duty, in the interests of fairness, stability and peace, to protect the rights of every group against domination by other groups.

"This means that no group can rule alone in South Africa, but at the same time, it implies that no group can be forced to be dominated by another."

Mr Steyn said that by the year 2 000 one out of every 10 economically active people in South Africa would be Coloured and that the future of Coloured labour was inseparable from that of White labour and vice versa, reports Sapa.

The acceptance by the Government of the vast majority of the recommendations of the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions into labour patterns had opened new vistas.

It was now up to the country's labour force to utilise the opportunities being created. There was tremendous scope for the advancement of Coloured manpower in nearly all spheres of the labour in all areas.

Job advancement was rapidly becoming an issue of the individual rather than the group. Advancement could be based on performance, notwithstanding the population group to which the person belonged.

The meeting was adjourned until Monday.

'THE CITIZEN' WARNS LESOTHO ON CUBA TIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Beware, Chief Jonathan"]

[Text]

**WE HOPE CHIEF** Leabua Jonathan gets the message.

Don't bring Cubans into Lesotho.

A message given by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in straight and unambiguous language.

"I want to say to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan: You are playing with fire if you want to bring Cubans into Lesotho. This is a friendly warning. Do not take it too far."

The position at the moment is this: Lesotho and Cuba finally established diplomatic relations on June 16, 1979.

South Africa had indications in June, 1978, that there were connections between them, but Lesotho denied this.

A Cuban delegation under Mrs Norah Frometa, Cuban Minister for Industries, visited Lesotho on May 5, 1979, on a week's visit.

On May 15, Mrs Frometa stated during a Press conference in Lesotho that Cuba was prepared to assist Lesotho in any way in which Lesotho desired.

Cuba would be particularly interested in assisting Lesotho with regard to agriculture, education, health and industry.

Further information indicates that Lesotho citizens are now being recruited to change the police mobile unit into a Defence Force.

These recruits, it appears, will be trained by Cuban instructors, presumably in Lesotho.

## No big jump

Mr Botha, therefore, has good reason to be concerned.

It is not a big jump from Cuban military advice to Cuban military intervention.

As experience in other countries of Africa has shown.

The last thing we can accept is a Cuban presence on our very doorstep.

It will be a source of potential trouble.

The Cubans encouraging Lesotho to take up a more militant attitude towards South Africa.

Helping subversive organisations to prepare incursions into the Republic.

Building up terrorist camps under the cloak of training an internal army. Sitting just across the border from South Africa and plotting against law and order in the Republic.

Besides what this means to us, Chief Leabua Jonathan will also be placing his own position in jeopardy if he allows the Cubans in.

He owes a great deal of his strength in Lesotho to the Roman Catholic Church, which helped him to establish the old Basuto National Party in 1958.

The RC Church has supported him ever since.

The Catholics are very much aligned with the conservative echelons of Lesotho society, such as the chieftains.



## Lose support

He would lose the support of the chiefs as well as the Catholics, if he tried to set up a Marxist centralised government.

Or if he let the Marxist Cubans have any say in his country's affairs.

Liberals here and abroad will argue on principle:

Why should Chief Leabua 'Jonathan not invite Cubans in?

He is the Prime Minister of his country.

He can pick whatever friends he likes.

And if he chooses Cubans, that's his prerogative.

Well, it is not as simple as that. Lesotho is not just a neighbour.

It is situated plumb inside the South African land mass.

Surrounded by South Africa.

Therefore, the Republic cannot tolerate the presence of a snake in its bosom, — and a Red one at that.

And if the Cubans got a foothold at Lesotho, they would be such a snake.

If you think that we are the only country to complain about a hostile presence in a neighbouring country,

just look at the Americans.

They're kicking up a huge fuss about Soviet combat troops being in Cuba.

And Cuba isn't situated right in the middle of the USA.

You may also remember how the US nearly started a world war, in the days of President John Kennedy,

when the Russians set up missile bases in Cuba.

Which goes to show that while you can't pick your neighbours, you sometimes may have to object to the kind of guests they take in.

In the case of Lesotho, there are other factors involved.

We expect Lesotho to adopt a good neighbourly attitude towards us.

Lesotho depends on the Republic for a great deal of its trade.

Many of its people work in the mines of South Africa.

Much of its development, as in the case of its diamond mining operations, has been financed by South Africans.

Many South Africans bring much-needed money into Lesotho as tourists.

Without South Africa, Lesotho would be in an even worse financial plight than it is now.

If landlocked Lesotho were to be squeezed hard by South Africa because of its hostility, or the dangers that might emanate from its Cuban presence, the country would find life pretty unbearable.

But South Africa is not a Big Bully which wants to bash its smaller neighbour.

## Live in peace

The Republic desires to live in peace with Lesotho.

It would like to assist Lesotho to improve its economy and to help it to ensure a better life for its people.

In the manner set out by Mr Botha in his grand plan for a constellation of Southern African States.

A constellation in which Lesotho would find a meaningful place.

Chief Leabua Jonathan should appreciate our sincerity.

And should stop trying to muck us about.

As he is doing.

To our increasing irritation.

Besides Mr P W Botha's warning over the Cubans, Mr Pik Botha, our Foreign Minister, has taken a good swipe at Chief Leabua Jonathan himself.

Describing him as a man who seized power one night when he looked like losing an election.

Subsequently banning all opposition and refusing to submit himself to the will of the electorate.

"Mr Jonathan's problem is not aggression from South Africa, but the fact that he does not care about the welfare of his people," says Mr Pik Botha.

"He is, in fact, committing aggression against his own nation by denying them the right of a democratic election."

## False claim

For his part, Chief Leabua Jonathan has a history of making unbridled attacks on South Africa.

Culminating recently in his false claim that Lesotho citizens are being humiliated and calculatedly murdered by South Africans.

This week he told the conference of non-aligned countries in Havana, Cuba, that "South African aggression against my country has increased."



"The acts of harassment, shooting and humiliation of my people continue.

"We do not possess the physical or military might to confront South Africa, but we have the political and moral will to confront Pretoria and explode its myth of racial superiority."

It's time Chief Leabua Jonathan piped down.

It's also time he switched from hostility to a policy of friendship.

Prime Minister Botha says: "We want to live in friendship with them, and I think the majority of their people want to live in friendship with us."

The choice is Chief Leabua Jonathan's.

Unfortunately, it will be his country which will suffer if he makes the wrong decision.

With, or without, the Cubans helping him.

CS0: 4420

BOPTHATHSWANA CONSOLIDATION HAS TOP PRIORITY

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**By KEITH ABENDROTH.**  
THE chairman of the Black Homelands Consolidation Commission, Mr Henne van der Walt, said yesterday top priority would be given to the consolidation of the sprawling Bophuthatswana homeland.

It at present consists of six separate units, including one in the Free State.

Addressing the annual congress of the Transvaal Agricultural union in Pretoria, Mr Van der Walt said he estimated consolidation would cost about R1 000-million.

An expected outcry by delegates about the Government's intention to review consolidation did not materialise. Instead, delegates said they accepted it was necessary for the country's future and demanded certain guarantees to ensure neither farmers nor business-

men would be prejudiced financially or in any other way by it.

The president of the Union, Mr Jaap Wilkens, and Mr Van der Walt pleaded for the subject to be approached unemotionally. Mr Wilkens called on delegates not to get heated and said they should remember that what was said at the congress might be reported outside of South Africa.

Mr Van der Walt said certain White towns might be threatened by consolidation. Mafeking was one, but in reply to a question later, he said that as far as he was concerned Pietersburg was not.

Mr Van der Walt said the country had to realise it was time to finalise boundaries. It was important that the Black states should be able to become economically viable.

## VISITOR TO WEST GERMANY FINDS CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT

Preteroria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 17 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by Rashid Seria]

[Text]

**'If Germany is any criterion of Western attitudes, then South Africa is receiving more significant backing than meets the eye,' writes RASHID SERIA in the July 23 edition of *The Argus***

After two weeks in Germany at the invitation of the German Federal Government, I was surprised at the close links and warm relations that exist between that country and South Africa.

If Germany is any criterion of the attitude of major Western countries to South Africa, and I think it is, then South Africa is receiving more significant backing than meets the eye.

Nor did I find as a journalist that the German media are hostile towards this country. True some newspapers are critical of apartheid, but then there is the big Axel Springer publications house which is very favourably disposed.

### Conciliatory opposition

Germany's official Opposition, the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) is very conciliatory to our Nationalist Government, the more so now with the election of arch-conservative Mr Franz Josef Strauss to lead them in the coming general elections.

Mr Strauss, I was told, has personal contact with Dirk Mudge's DTA and would have no hesitation recognising Abel Murofwa's Government.

### Cultural agreement

The German Government itself has a cultural agreement with South Africa which has taken over as Germany's number one trading partner in Africa, and the Schmidt government provides financial guarantees to German export trade with this country.

A South African I met in Hamburg summed up the German policy very well. They are critical of apartheid but at the same time want to maintain very good relations with the apartheid regime.

Anti-South African pressure groups in Germany are apparently not finding it all that easy to operate. An anti-apartheid demonstration in Bonn to commemorate the June 16 uprisings in Soweto was disrupted by police, and a move by a women's movement in the German Evangelical Church to boycott South African fruit was opposed by the church hierarchy.

### Posters removed

Bonn officials said the police removed posters which made defamatory claims about German involvement in South Africa. Church leaders explained they were not against the boycott but the manner in which the organisers had gone about

arranging it.

But because of increasing pressures on the German Government to sever ties with the apartheid government, much soul-searching is taking place.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party has formed a special committee to review the party's Southern Africa policy and a fund has been initiated to back investigations into the recycling of metal alloys in a bid to make Germany independent of South Africa's raw materials.

The Government is also putting increasing pressure on German firms to give their Black workers in South Africa a better deal and according to a Frankfurt editor, it is quietly cutting down on guarantees on export trade to this country.

Government spokesmen said there was nothing else Bonn could do. Disinvestment was definitely out.

### Main reasons

The two main reasons given were the inability of the Government to interfere either internally or externally with free trade, which was enshrined in the constitution, and German reliance on South Africa's raw materials.

A German economist said they would not be able to get the raw materials elsewhere and the recycling plan was a pipe dream.

FARMERS CONCERNED ABOUT HOMELANDS CONSOLIDATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**ORGANISED** agriculture yesterday warned the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that there was "disquiet" among farmers about the possible further consolidation of Black homelands.

Mr Jaap Wilkens, president of the Transvaal Agricultural Union, said farmers were placing "a very high premium" on an assurance by Mr Botha that if there was further consolidation, no farmer would lose financially or otherwise.

Addressing the annual congress of the Union, Mr Wilkens said that farmers had been under the impres-

sion that consolidation was almost finalised by the 1975 plans.

"Farmers are affected most by it. This is an acknowledged fact.

"Farmers are not unwilling to do their part in creating sound relations among nations in South Africa. But then they want finality. "Consolidation is the responsibility of the entire population and not only of the farmers", said Mr Wilkens.

The statement by Mr Botha at the beginning of the year that "another look" would be taken at the consolidation of Black States had engendered a feeling of unrest among the farming community, he said.

Transvaal land was affected by six of the Black states, while the other three

provinces were involved in five.

About prices, Mr Wilkens said farmers would have to strive for independence, as they were quite capable of moving on their own to obtain a more reasonable price for agricultural products.

"The farmer fully realises the limited buying power of the consumer, but the question must also be asked if that buying power is always wisely used."

He warned that farmers could not, and dare not, become permanently dependent on Government aid, and urged a definite plan to cope with both short and long-term droughts.

Until there was such a plan, the farmer was bound to remain a dependent factor in the national economy.

CSO: 4420

'DIE VOLKSBLAD' DISCUSSES COLORED'S ALTERNATIVES

Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 17 Aug 79 p 2

[Selection from the "Comment & Opinion" section]

[Text]

The leader of the opposition in the Coloured Persons Representative Council Dr W J Bergins, is making noises radically different from those for which he was known through the years as an exponent of co-operation and negotiation. He now wishes to push for the summary abolition of the CHC, for co-operation with the Labour Party and Blacks in and outside the homelands, and for full political rights for all inhabitants of South Africa with representation in one parliament.

One could speculate about the reasons for this *volte face*. It has been said it is tied up with his problem to remain leader of the Freedom Party and canvass wider support among the Coloureds. Were one to be less cynical, it could be attributed to disillusionment about the slow political progress of his people.

Whatever the reasons, Dr Bergins now finds himself in the midst of the burning issue being debated in Brown circles: Where does the salvation of the Coloured lie — in a one-party state where his identity will in time disappear, or within a dispensation in which, with

the Whites and Indians, he will, in his own parliament, have a say while the Black nations each enjoy their individual freedom?

Basically it is a question of numbers. In a one-party state it would be unavoidable that power would revert to the hands of the Black state largest in numbers — or that at least there would be a grouping of various races in which the Black man would play the dominant part. This is already apparent from the Black Alliance in which Chief Buthelezi sets the tone with a number of allies as adjuncts to Inkatha.

If, however, the Coloured elects to retain his group identity — and there is sufficient reason to believe that this is in fact the case — and seeks closer links with White culture and its way of life which he in any case already largely shares, his future will lie in the direction being spell out by the Government's new constitutional plan.

If the Coloured takes an anti-White line because he is bitter and frustrated, his descendants will be the ones to suffer.

KOORNHOF REAFFIRMS NEED TO CONTROL SQUATTERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Sep 79 p 8

[Text]

**TULBAGH.** — The Western Cape was the core area of South Africa in which the heart of the non-Black population beat and Whites should co-operate with the Government in its efforts to enforce policy in this regard, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said at the weekend.

Speaking at a National Party meeting at Tulbagh Dr Koornhof emphasised that the Crossroads solution had been made on an ad hoc basis to provide a solution to an immediate problem in a humane fashion and did not represent a major Government policy shift.

He told an audience of about 150 people that homeland leaders stood with him in a desire to eliminate the "evil" of squatting. This could be done in the following ways:

- Whites should not employ illegal Black labour.

- The Government was attempting to create job opportunities for Blacks in the Black states to help eliminate the drift to urban areas

— and the consequent squatting problem.

- White landowners should evict squatters from their land, calling on the police to help them if necessary.

Dr Koornhof said if White landowners allowed 10 people to squat on their land today "then tomorrow there will be 100 — and next week 1 000".

If allowed to get out of hand squatting became an insurmountable problem.

The Western Cape was the core of the interests of South Africa's White and Coloured people and the Coloured labour preference policy should be strictly observed.

Dr Koornhof said the Government believed in humane but firm solutions to the problems of squatting and illegal labour.

Illegal employment of Black labour should be eradicated in order to continue the upward trend in Coloured living standards in the Western Cape.

"We must solve the problem in a humane fashion but must not fail to act decisively," Dr Koornhof said.

## OPPENHEIMER ENDORSES CONSTELLATION IDEA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by Louise Blake]

[Text]

**THE Prime Minister's declared policy of working towards a constellation of South African states yesterday received the approval of Mr Harry Oppenheimer chairman of Anglo American Corporation.**

He was delivering the opening address at the South African National and International Veterinary Congress in Johannesburg.

"The idea of a constellation of South African states appeals to my mind and touches my heart," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said there were many positive aspects to be said for the concept, such as mutual defence, friendly co-operation while maintaining distinctive cultures, and a common market.

"Pessimists might think this policy a mirage to distract attention from real dangers. Personally, I have an optimistic temperament, it is an imaginative initiative," Mr Oppenheimer said.

The first priority of this policy should not be treaties and pacts but the sharing of knowledge in various fields, he added.

"Sharing our knowledge has been interrupted by political problems and prejudice. But South Africa can still offer vital help in many fields, such as its sophisticated agricultural, industrial, mining, economic and veterinary know-how, to the other states."

Mr Oppenheimer said South Africa's most urgent problem presently was not political, but its solution would have political implications.

"Our biggest problem today is unemployment which cuts across all races, but is principally found among the young Blacks. Presently there are about 800 000 unemployed Blacks in South Africa. Unemployment is an obvious danger in our racial circumstances and a sure recipe for disaster," Mr Oppenheimer said.

"Unemployment is going to depend on the rate of growth of capital versus

labour intensity. I believe one should look to raising the national income — by at least six percent annually. This will be the best guarantee for adequate growth in labour possibilities."

He said the most important field in which to tackle this problem was in agriculture, especially in the subsistence farming areas.

"The industrialist and the veterinary profession, in relation to the agricultural industry, are doing work which is complementary. They can do an immense amount to improve farm output in the homelands which will result in more job opportunities. Their efforts are most important in solving many problems in this tormented part of the world," Mr Oppenheimer said.

He said help and understanding from abroad was also virtually needed in all fields in the development of this new policy.

"The interests and sympathy of overseas experts have to be awakened to the problems of this part of the world."



## TWELVE CHARGED WITH TREASON, TERRORISM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Twelve men, all South Africans, pleaded not guilty in the Supreme Court yesterday to a charge of high treason, 43 alternative counts of participating in terrorist activities and one count of conspiracy to commit murder.

Two of the accused, Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, (27) and Mr Mandla Mthetwa, (22) have also pleaded not guilty to a charge of incitement to commit murder.

The State alleges the accused, as members of one or more unlawful organisations such as the African National Council and, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) underwent training at camps in Angola, Russia, East Germany and Zambia, where they learned the skills of subversion and waging war.

Alone or in groups, they returned to South Africa with the object of overthrowing the Government by the use of violence.

Appearing before Mr Justice F Hefer and assessors are Mr John Sekete, (24), Mr Tladitsagae Molefe, (23), Mr

Jeffrey Legoabe, (30), Mr Thibe Ngobebi, (27), Mr Andrew Mapheto, (20), Mr Bennet Komane, (46), Mr Titus Maleka, (25), Mr Sydney Choma, (23), Mr Mandlenkosi Hadebe, (27) Mr Mandla Mthetwa, (22), Mr Vusumuzi Zulu, (28) and Mr James Mange, (24).

All were seated in a specially constructed dock surrounded by shatter-proof glass. Armed policemen were strategically placed around the court.

According to the indictment, Mr Sekete underwent military training in Russia, East Germany and Angola. Between November 1976 and November 1978 he allegedly knew of and had control over an arms cache at Witkleigat in Bophuthatswana.

From July to November 1978 he allegedly was part of a group operating in Bophuthatswana and in the Transvaal, which on August 1, 1978 engaged members of the South African Police and the Bophuthatswana National Guard in armed combat. Sapa.

CSO: 4420

PLANTS FOR HEAVY VEHICLE PARTS TO BE BUILT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79 p 17

[Article by David Bamber]

[Text]

**GENERAL Mining and Finance Corporation is to spend R120-million on factories for the manufacture of parts for heavy motor vehicles weighing more than 2 250 kg.**

Dr Wim de Villiers, General Mining's executive chairman, said the first phase of the project will be the establishment of a R40-million plant for the manufacture of gear boxes for lorries.

He said an annual production of more than 15 000 gear boxes is envisaged and added this would save South Africa R20-million in foreign exchange.

Plants for the manufacture of rear axles and steering rods will be built later and complete local content in heavy lorries is expected to be achieved by the end of

1983.

The company's factories on the East Rand have been in operation for the past 15 years and will form the base for an expanded range of products which will be compatible with the diesel engines to be manufactured at Atlantis.

New General Mining subsidiary companies are to be formed in a joint venture with overseas partners and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa has been invited to participate in the projects.

This will ensure the closest co-operation with Atlantis Diesel Engines so that complementary product ranges will be available to local vehicle manufacturers.

All the factories will be established on the Witwatersrand.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BANK PREDICTS BONANZA GOLD SALE YEAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 79 p 14

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA will earn some R3 250 million from gold this year. That's an estimate of Hill Samuel Merchant Bank based on an average price for the year of \$325 an ounce, with the prognosis for the second half of the year being an average \$310 per ounce. The bank believes a new floor of \$300 an ounce has been reached, and that given current market factors, gold will remain in the upward trend over the next six months at least.

The bank suspects, as do other gold pundits, that gold is being effectively monetised again, is that the most recent general services administration sale saw one bidder, Dresdner Bank, taking 720 000 of the 750 000 ounces on sale, probably on behalf of central banks and Middle East buyers for reserve asset purposes.

"It appears gold is now being far more widely treated as a reserve asset. This is probably true even of Russia, which has withdrawn from the market to some extent, and could be trying a bit of manipulation of its own to improve the gold content of its forex reserves" comments Julius Phillips, a Hill Samuel spokesman. This additional dimension to the gold market reinforced the normal pressures on the gold price, and introduced a firmer tendency to the market as a whole.

He does not anticipate fundamental pressures on the price due to currency weaknesses to diminish. Although it was difficult to estimate what effects the higher prices would have on jewellery and industrial demand, the overall trend remained upwards, indicating the biggest ever gold bonanza for South Africa.

CSO: 4420

## COAL INDUSTRY CAN FULFILL EXPORT, INTERNAL DEMAND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 10

[Article by Lynn Carlisle]

[Text]

**THE** future of South Africa's coal industry will burn much brighter if it fulfills a growing overseas and internal demand for coal that could also create job opportunities for tens of thousands of workers in and outside the industry.

It is highly unlikely coal will become a scarce commodity in South Africa before the rest of the world, since South African coal exports can "buy" and pay for oil imports "possibly in the 1980s" says General Mining's coal projects manager, Mr R E Burnton.

With the export price at least three times that paid for "B" grade coal used in this country, foreign exchange earnings could top R1 000-million annually, he predicts.

And the country's economically recoverable coal re-

### By LYNN CARLISLE Industrial Reporter

serves could treble the 25290-million tons projected by the Petrick Commission in 1975. Already 10 000-million of "in situ" mineable coal have been discovered since then.

Technological progress in the mining and use of coal makes all this possible.

"Changes in parameters have the effect of increasing recoverable reserves to a level of roughly 60 000-million tons, maybe more, above the Petrick Commission estimation," said Mr Burnton.

The higher prices expected for energy make the recovery of reserves increasingly economical.

"Improvement in the efficiency of coal usage as a source of energy will further extend the lifetime of reserves," he said.

The Chamber of Mines

says that old and formerly unusable, dumped for the past 50 years in Natal, has since become usable due to technological changes.

Exports of up to 44-million tons each year for the next 30 years have been approved by Government. Even if this quota were doubled to about 2 000-million tons by the year 2010 it would have a "very minor effect" on the life expectancy of South Africa's coal reserves, he said.

Conserving South Africa's coal resources strictly for the country's own usage because "we are selling our birthright for a mess of pottage" was an over reaction, said Mr Burnton.

The world at large was faced with the "urgent need" to restructure its energy markets. Coal was the only assured source capable of bridging the gap between present oil and gas dominance and new technologies of the future.

Numerous world-wide au-

thorities forecast shortfalls in the "not too distant future." This was now a reality as countries had started to scramble away from oil.

"The fact that South Africa is a reliable supplier will strengthen our strategic position and help justify our claim on oil supplies from other countries," said Mr. Burnton.

The viability of South Africa's coal industry would "very definitely" be in doubt were it not for its export earnings, he added.

South Africa was exporting just over 20-million tons annually and the Chamber of Mines said that South Afri-

can industries had ample reserves for their requirements.

Job opportunities for about 15 000 workers in the coal industry up to three times as many in supply and infrastructure would result from the mining of another 40-million tons each year, he said.

In addition, there was still an obvious need for more industries to convert to coal burning processes, because economic advantages dictated this.

However, he said, it would be unwise to project the dominant role of coal much

beyond the early part of the next century.

Coal resources were not infinite nor renewable, and "sooner or later" coal as a source of energy must be supplemented by some other source of energy.

"Coal will enjoy an Indian summer, but it is unlikely to be a historically long one."

"I firmly believe that, given the right direction of policy and economic support, our coal supply in terms of quality and quantity will last until replacement sources confer a museum status on our remaining coal reserve," he said.

## ELECTRICITY GENERATION PLANS REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 10

[Text]

THE Electricity Supply Commission is to build two more giant power stations costing R1 500-million each, and create thousands of job opportunities, in the Transvaal.

The new coal-fired power stations of Ilanga and Tutuka will go a long way towards easing the escalating demand for electricity, Escom's public relations officer, Mr C J Uys, said yesterday.

Ilanga and Tutuka form part of Escom's plans to increase its present 15 000-plus MW (including 1 450 MW from Cabora Bassa in Mozambique) to more than 24 000 MW in 1986.

"The decision on where to locate Ilanga and Tutuka in the Transvaal will be made within a few weeks," said Mr Uys.

The announcement comes at a time when Escom's new giant power stations — Kriel, Matla and Duvha — in the Eastern Transvaal have

reached important stages in their development.

Like these three, Ilanga and Tutuka, when fully commissioned, will produce between 3 000 to 3 600 MW of energy.

Their estimated construction cost when completed in eight to 12 years time will be R1 500-million each — about R540-million more than Sasol II and R276-million less than Sasol III.

The combined costs of Kriel, Matla and Duvha is R2 750-million while the Koeberg nuclear power station in the Cape will have cost Escom more than R1 000-million when it is in full production in 1983. It will generate 1 844 MW.

"It is only economic to locate nuclear power where the load growth warrants it. Nuclear power will only play a major role in the electricity generating scene in South Africa after the turn of the century," Mr Uys said.

Escom's massive anti-pollution programme will be incorporated into the design of the new stations and has been extended to others. More than R80-million has recently been spent in electrostatic precipitators — designed to eliminate 98,5 per cent of the fly ash which passes into the atmosphere.

Precipitators worth more than R40-million each are part of the design at Matla, Duvha and Kriel while at Taaibos, Highveld and Komati up to R20-million has been, or is being, spent at each power station, said Mr Uys.

Kriel will be fully commissioned this month — nine months ahead of schedule due to the demand for its power. The sixth set of boilers and turbo-generators (coal fired) are being installed.

The first set will also be commissioned at Matla this month.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

**POLICE-STONING INCIDENT--Durban.--**About 300 people surrounded and stoned four members of the Durban dog squad at Nqueto Reserve near Hillcrest at the weekend, after police detained dagga and gambling suspects. A policeman was stabbed in the arm by a woman prisoner.--Iana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Sep 79 p 5]

**NEW INDIAN PARTY--Durban.--**The chairman of the South African Indian Council (Saic), Dr A. M. Moola, has warned the Indian community in South Africa to work for change by dialogue and by evolutionary processes or face the alternative of a "bloodbath." Mr Moola was the guest speaker at the launching of a new party in South Africa at the weekend, the Democratic Party of South Africa. About 150 people attended the meeting to form the party. Dr Moola said that those people who wanted change through revolution would bring the country to its knees. They were working to the detriment of the country, because revolution would mean destruction of law and order, loss of confidence in the Republic, increased acts of terrorism and eventual government by Communists. He said that if South Africans of all colours wanted to avoid revolution in the Republic, then as responsible citizens "we must act accordingly." South Africans should work to maintaining political and economic stability, two fundamental issues for change through peaceful means. Dr E. M. Sultan of Durban was elected leader of the new party. [Tim Clarke] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 p 9]

**NEW COLORED ORGANIZATION--Cape Town.--**A new Coloured political movement--the South African Alliance--has been formed, with the aim of doing away with statutory racial discrimination. The movement, founded by Coloured leader Dr W. J. Bergins, has convened a congress for next month at which a leader and committee would be chosen. The formation of the movement follows a meeting in Worcester of the Bergins Group, at which a declaration of intent was formulated. According to the declaration, the alliance would campaign for the general abolition of institutions such as the Coloured Representative Council and Coloured Management Committees. It would also endeavour to bring about an alliance of the different races and to find practical and peaceful solutions to South Africa's racial problems. It would encourage local and foreign aid aimed to uplift



"wronged" communities, but would take a stand against foreign interference in South Africa's domestic affairs. The Republic should find its own generally accepted solution to its problems, the declaration said. The movement was against Communism, and said all causes for grievances--which were a breeding ground for Communist propaganda--should be removed. The secretary of the Bergins Group, Mr Peter Marais, said in Cape Town yesterday the Alliance would take part in all political spheres, but did not want to be "dragged into the Coloured Representative Council.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Sep 79 p 11]

ISCOR RAW MATERIAL SOURCES--The South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (Iskor) was founded in 1928 as a predominantly State corporation for the manufacturing of iron and steel products from local raw materials. Sishen is the main supplier of iron ore to Iscor and is situated in the Northern Cape. It produces at present about 21-million tons of iron ore a year, of which 15-million tons is exported through Saldanha Bay. Thabazimbi in the northwestern Transvaal produces about two-million tons of iron ore per year. Iscor is supplied with coal by two mines, Durnacol in northern Natal and Grooteegeluk at Ellisras, northern Transvaal. Durnacol Mine produces about 1.4-million tons of coke coal a year and Grooteegeluk, an opencast mine, has only been started and is expected to start production in 1980. Metallurgical dolomite is produced at Mooiplaas Dolomite Mine near Pretoria and at Glen Douglas Dolomite Mine near Vanderbijlpark. Both these mines are opencast and supply 1.3-million tons of dolomite to the corporation per year. Tin is supplied by the Uis Tin Mine, South West Africa, and zinc by the Rosh Pinah Mine, also in SWA. Iscor is nearly completely self-sufficient in its use of raw materials except for metallurgical coal, manganese, fluorspar and lime. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Sep 79 p 23]

CONTRACT FOR 'CENTRAL AFRICA'--Racsec Industries of Isando, Johannesburg, has been awarded a R1-million contract to supply steel railway sleepers to a Black state in Central Africa. The PRETORIA NEWS reports the contract was won in the face of stiff international competition and is for 33,000 of the specially designed sleepers. They differ in profile from those used in South Africa because the Black country has a French-designed rail system. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 17 Aug 79 p 19]

MINE WORKFORCE--The number of Blacks applying for work on South African mines continues to be well in excess of jobs available, the Chamber of Mines said in its monthly report. About 440,000 Black mineworkers are currently employed on gold, platinum and copper mines, which are members of the Chamber, and at this level underground labour requirements are 100 percent met, while surface occupations are over-employed to the extent of about 102 percent. The Chamber said with few employment opportunities elsewhere, together with a "more competitive" employment package offered by the mining industry, conditions are creating an "increasingly stable" and more experienced workforce. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 79 p 23]

**CHRISTIAN LEAGUE SUCCESSES**--The 'mushrooming' Christian League of Southern Africa is making "massive inroads" into the influence of the South African Council of Churches--and the council's hold on individual Christians, according to the director of the league, the Rev Fred Shaw. Mr Shaw yesterday told the annual meeting of the league--established four years ago to counter the growing leftwing political involvement of the SA Council of Churches--that the league's involvement of the SA Council of Churches--that the league's work had had the biggest impact in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. "The league has extended its influence successfully into the very heart and core of the member churches of the SA Council of Churches. "We have also gained the allegiance of many of the Evangelical churches and have built up strong though informal, ties with the three main Afrikaans churches," Mr Shaw said. An effort by the synod of the Methodist Church to discredit the league had boomeranged--and the investigation by the church into the league had caused deep divisions among Methodists throughout the country. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 79 p 3]

**AMBASSADORS, NDEBELE COMMISSIONER APPOINTMENTS**--The Government yesterday announced three appointments. The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, announced that Mr J A van Tonder, MP for Germiston District, will be commissioner-general for the South Ndebele people from October 1. "Because of his economic background, the Government regard Mr van Tonder as most suitable for this post," Dr Koornhof said. Mr Van Tonder in the past few years has been chairman of Parliament's economical business group and has led several touring parties to the Black states. "Mr Van Tonder is also most interested in the economical development of the Black states," the Minister said. The Department of Foreign Affairs announced the appointment of two ambassadors. Mr D V Louw, presently at the SA Embassy in London, has been appointed Ambassador to Paraguay from November 1. Mr O G Albers, the Ambassador in Asuncion, Paraguay has been appointed Ambassador to Uruguay from September 29. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 79 p 3]

**KRUGERRAND SALES DROP**--Sales of Krugerrands in August decreased by 124,026 to 464,336 when compared to sales during July, according to figures released by Intergold. Total sales for the first eight months of the year, however, are only slightly below that of the first eight months last year--3,325,811 against 3,633,770. A spokesman for Intergold said this year's August figures were considered satisfactory in view of the steep rise in the price of gold. Of the total, 454,456 Krugerrands were sold overseas and 9,880 locally.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 17]

**LOAN FOR ESCOM**--Paris.--The Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa plans to raise \$15 million through a syndicated loan lead managed by Interunion-Banque, banking sources said. The loan is divided into two parts with \$10 million for five years at one percentage point over London Interbank offered rates for the first two years, and 1.25 percent for the remaining three. The second tranche for \$5 million is for seven years at 1.5 percent throughout.--REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 79 p 19]

**METALLURGY RESEARCH**--The National Institute for Metallurgy is to expand its physical metallurgy and material science section, a statement said. This section studies materials used by the extractive-metallurgical industry and complements NIM's overall function of research and development in the South African mineral industry, it said. NIM envisages undertaking short-term projects on specific industry problems existing now and involvement in long-term projects aimed at the support of future developments, it said.--REUTER. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 21]

**WHEAT PRICE INCREASE**--Wheat will increase in price by 36 percent on October 1, but the good news for consumers is that bread will cost the same for the present. The price hike, however, is expected to cause the prices of flour, confectionery and cereals to rocket. The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said in a statement yesterday the increase represented a 36 percent rise in the net payment to producers, but was not the full price recommended by the Wheat Control Board. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 1]

**'LEFT-WING' PROPAGANDA**--A Defence Force tactical expert yesterday warned farmers against left-wing propaganda intended to undermine their confidence in agriculture--particularly the confidence of farmers in border areas. Colonel C J Huyzer, SM, told the Transvaal Agricultural Union congress in Pretoria that the farmer was an ideal soldier. He had the ability to make a quick decision and stick to it; keen powers of observation; a strong physique; outstanding liaison capabilities; dedication to save the earth he loved; and was generally strategically placed to become militarily orientated. But, there were forces in South Africa today aimed at brainwashing the farmer so that, instead of being the country's greatest asset, he could become its greatest liability. "In the farmer is the potential to become the biggest saboteur in our socioeconomic setup," Colonel Huyzer said. Without realising it, the farmer was one of the main participants in the ideological struggle that was under way and he was in danger of "revolutionary manipulation" by some of the communications media, the colonel said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 3]

**SADF TRAINING IN U.K.**--London.--Three members of the South African Defence Force recently trained in England in the use of computers have now left the country, British officials said yesterday. The officials said the British Government did not regard the training as a breach of its policy of not cooperating with South Africa on military matters. However the computer firm, Plessey, had been told not to accept any more South African military personnel for training. The new Conservative Government would honour obligations under the US arms embargo, the officials said. The three SADF men were among a group of SA civilians on a training course at the radar section of Plessey Electronics Company in south-east England. The group was under a civilian technical expert.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 8]

URANIUM FIND--General Mining and Finance Corporation has found an important concentration of uranium. It is in areas containing medium-quality steam coal in the Northern Transvaal coalfield, in which Genmin has a 50 percent interest. This find was announced simultaneously with Genmin's excellent results for the six months to June 30, 1979. Income attributed to ordinary shareholders increased a whopping 58 percent from R28.3 million to R44.9 million and the interim dividend was raised 4c from 21c to 25c a share. Group income for the six months increased from R94.2 million for the same period last year to R135.2 million, largely as a result of the increased gold price, according to Dr Wim de Villiers, chairman and managing director. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Sep 79 p 18]

TUTU CALLS FOR BOYCOTT--Copenhagen--Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday urged all countries to halt imports of South African coal even at the cost of the jobs of Black workers. Bishop Tutu described it as "disgraceful" for Denmark and other Western countries to buy South African coal and thus "more or less directly" help prop up the Government economically. The Bishop spoke at a news conference during a four-day meeting organised here by the World Council of Churches for consultations among a score of church-related aid organisations in Europe. Bishop Tutu, who has long been trying to discourage foreign investments in South Africa on the grounds that only the White minority benefits from them, said so many Blacks were already jobless that he was "ready to risk the consequences" of a worldwide boycott of South African coal. The SACC, actively engaged in legal and other aid to political detainees, has been sharply criticised by the South African Government.--SAPA-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Sep 79 p 2]

THEBEHALI ON TUTU STATEMENT--Bishop Desmond Tutu has been told not to use Black coal miners as a political football...as they would be the first to be hit by a coal boycott against South Africa. Soweto Council chairman Mr David Thebahali said yesterday that if Bishop Tutu had been correctly reported he had "lost his sense of the realities of both politics and economics." Mr Thebahali said: "We are tired of these South African 'Jesse Jacksons' who use our Blacks as a political football. The vast majority of us, whatever our political leanings, have no comfortable overseas benefactors to support us when the chips are down. "I for one don't want to stand in line for a loaf of bread," Mr Thebehali said. He said he questioned Bishop Tutu's wisdom in using the Christian platform for what he termed "dangerous" statements. "The heady atmosphere of Copenhagen is hardly the place to advocate cutting off South African coal purchases. Only recently, Denmark's largest association of power companies made it clear there was no alternative to South African coal if electricity prices were not to go up. "The Danish Government certainly has no legal powers to enforce a trade boycott against South Africa. Must the Danish taxpayer also carry the can for Bishop Tutu's ideologies?" [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Sep 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420



## MHLUME SUGAR MILL TO BE EXPANDED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 30 Aug 79 p 15

[Text] **A TWO-YEAR expansion programme that cost R20-million culminated yesterday with the opening of extensions to the Mhlume Sugar Company's mill in north-eastern Swaziland.**

The official opening was performed by Prince Gqobeni, Minister of Home Affairs, who represented King Sobhuza II who was unable to attend. About 1 000 guests attended the ceremony.

The chairman of Mhlume Sugar, Mr Ian Mackenzie, said that the decision to expand the mill was taken in 1977 by the two controlling shareholders, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Swazi nation. He said Mhlume now had one of the finest sugar mills in Africa.

Mhlume Sugar had decided to improve housing conditions for its workers. These would be upgraded and would cost a substantial sum of money.

Mr Mackenzie drew attention to a problem facing Swaziland because of South Africa's increased offtake of water from the Komati Rivier which feeds Mhlume's cane irrigation works. Unless something was done in negotiations between the two governments, there could be a drastic cutback in

the amount of water available for Mhlume.

Water was vital for Mhlume's existence, he said.

The mill extension will give the factory a capacity of 150 000 tons of sugar a year — in its latest year it produced 120 000 tons which earned the equivalent of R29-million. The target for the present season is 130 000 tons.

At the centre of the expansion is a different process for the extraction of sucrose. The new process is by means of a diffuser which extracts sucrose from a mat of pulverised cane by continuous washing. The diffuser is being run in tandem with the old milling train which extracts sucrose by crushing.

The diffusion process, besides being less costly to install, wins more sugar from the cane than the old system.

Finance for the project came from the Commonwealth Development Corporation and South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation which provided medium-term loans. The underwriter was Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation of Africa — South Africa's export credit consortium.

Mhlume Sugar mills 39% of cane from the area. The rest comes from independent growers, including many Swazi

farmers. Mhlume's canefields cover 4 800 hectares.

All sugar from Mhlume is exported through Maputo, and Swaziland through preferences under the Lome Convention enjoys preferences in exports and is not subject to South Africa's sugar export problems. Its main markets are Britain, and the United States and Canada.

The water from the Komati is carried along a 70km canal which was named Mhlume at its opening in 1957 by King Sobhuza — the name means good growth. This part of the operation is run by the CDC Swaziland Irrigation Scheme from which the cane farmers buy their water.

The Swazi nation gained its half share of Mhlume Sugar in March 1977 when the CDC relinquished sole ownership. The joint partners in the start-up of the project were the CDC and Sir J L Hulett & Sons — the South African associated company being the major shareholder. In 1966, Hulett's sold its stake and CDC continued alone until the Swazi nation entry.

• This year is the 21st birthday of Mhlume Sugar — and King Sobhuza's 80th birthday. To mark his birthday the company sent him a gift of 80 bags of sugar yesterday.

## TANZANIA

### BRIEFS

PROPOSED DRYDOCK--The proposed drydock and shipbuilding yard at Dar es Salaam is expected to cost Tanzania some Sh 70 million. A spokesman for the Tanzania Harbours Authority said the project, which will save the country much foreign exchange in maintenance costs for local sea-going vessels, would be financed by a loan from the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). The decision to build the dockyard was prompted by the huge amount of foreign exchange the country has been spending to send vessels for repairs in neighbouring countries. Mombasa used to offer dry dock facilities to Tanzanian vessels until Tanzania decided to send its vessels to Beira and Madagascar. The construction of the dry dock at Dar is planned to begin in March next year and to be completed within nine months. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Sep 79 p 11]

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